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PERFORMANCE PREDICTION OF A FOLDING FIN AIRCRAFT ROCKET USING  
DATCOM, SENS5D, AND 6DOF GEM

A  
THESIS

Presented to the Faculty  
of the University of Alaska Fairbanks  
  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of  
  
MASTER OF SCIENCE

By  
  
Sara Louise Kralewski, B.S.

Fairbanks, Alaska

May 1998

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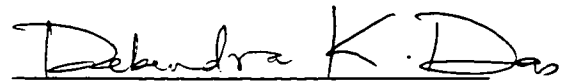
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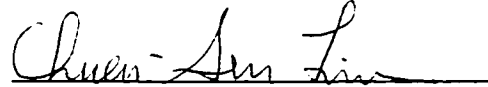
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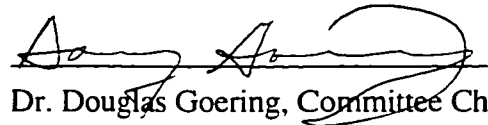
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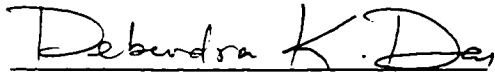
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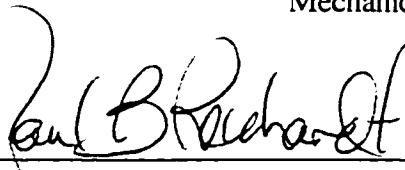


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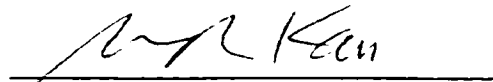


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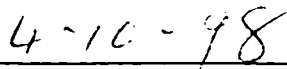
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## **Abstract**

An approach for the performance prediction of a Folding Fin Aircraft Rocket (FFAR) is presented. This prediction was compiled by calculating the gravimetrics, aerodynamics, and trajectory for a FFAR. The trajectory analysis utilized four computer codes: Rogers Aerospace Rocket Performance Software, NASA Wallops Sens5d Trajectory and Wind-Sensitivity Calculations for Unguided Rockets, the United States Air Force (USAF) Stability and Control DATCOM, and the NASA Langley Research Center LRC-MASS program (GEM). Computations were performed for a rigid body configuration. This analysis was compared to radar data collected during the flight of a FFAR launched in February 1997 at the Poker Flat Research Range. The comparison shows good agreement between the flight data and the predicted apogee and impact point of the vehicle. In addition, static and dynamic stability analyses were completed for the FFAR.

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# **1 Introduction and Literature Review**

## **1.1 Introduction**

This Graduate Thesis involved the performance prediction of a Folding Fin Aircraft Rocket (FFAR). In February 1997 a FFAR was launched on a noninterference basis at Poker Flat Research Range. Before the flight a wind weighting team collected wind data and during the flight a NASA radar team tracked the rocket. This radar data was then compared with a predicted trajectory compiled by utilizing four computer codes: Rogers Aeroscience Rocket Performance Software, NASA Wallops Sens5d Trajectory and Wind-Sensitivity Calculations for Unguided Rockets, the United States Air Force (USAF) Stability and Control DATCOM, and the NASA Langley Research Center LRC-MASS program (GEM).

The performance prediction of the FFAR began with a solid rocket propulsion analysis of the FFAR MK40 motor, which included calculating the propellant burn rate, core radius of the propellant grain, motor center of gravity (cg), vehicle cg, and the pitch and radial moments of inertia. Next an input file for a program called Rogers Aeroscience was created. This program provided an estimate of the altitude vs. mach number curve for the FFAR by using the Runge-Kutta method in conjunction with the motor specifications and rocket configuration.

The next program used in the prediction was the USAF Stability and Control DATCOM. This program utilized the altitude and mach numbers generated by the Rogers Aeroscience code, and calculated the aerodynamic coefficients for the vehicle in flight. These coefficients included drag, lift, pitching moment, and resultant normal force. By combining these coefficients with the gravimetrics of the vehicle and the wind data, a 5 degree of freedom wind weighted trajectory was calculated by using a program called Sens5d. The purpose of wind weighting was to produce a trajectory which included wind effects and would have the same impact point as a no wind trajectory. This Sens5d trajectory was used to complete the ground and flight range safety plans.

In the final prediction step, a six degree of freedom code: LRC-MASS (GEM), was utilized. This code, which computed a dynamic trajectory model, incorporated the spin rate

of the rocket into the trajectory . At this point the data indicated if pitch roll coupling or other dynamics that degrade the apogee were present.

## 1.2 Literature Review

Throughout this thesis many texts, journals, and papers were used to more fully understand the stability, trajectory, and propulsion concepts. Initial books used which define the basics of flight, equations of motion, and trajectory equations in reduced form were [3] [4] [11] [19]. Two of the papers which described the different dynamics that were taking place, including pitch roll coupling and coning angles, were [10] [14]. Both a Minimum Stability Analysis (Montag 1973) [14] and Balancing Consideration For Rocket Vehicles and Concepts (Long) [10] were used at length to develop the framework of what coning means and how it develops during the flight. Minimum Stability Analysis describes some of the criteria for coning to be present, including how the roll rate and natural pitching frequency relate to it. Balancing Consideration For Rocket Vehicles and Concepts details how the geometric, principle, and spin axis relate to the vehicle coning and what type of imbalances may introduce coning into the flight. In addition, there were many books which aided in the areas of dynamics, aerodynamics, and fluid flow. These include [1] [2] [6] [9] [15] [16] [18] [25] [26]. One book that stands out among these is Flight Stability and Automatic Control (Nelson 1989) [16]. This book details the stability requirements including the moments and derivatives in both the lateral and longitudinal directions as well as the rolling motion. It described the concepts behind the equations and gives examples of stable and unstable aircraft. This helps to understand what stability means before trying to apply it to a sounding rocket. In conjunction with the above, many texts on propulsion, mass properties, and wind effects were consulted. A few of these texts were [5] [7] [8] [12] [13] [22]. For the details of operation on the computer codes, the corresponding users manual and the supplementary guides were used [17] [20] [21] [23]. In addition, many personal communications were used which included people from Poker Flat Research Range, NASA Wallops, and Navy Ordinance at Indian Head.

## **2 Folding Fin Aircraft Rocket Description and Launch**

### **2.1 Description**

The 2.75-inch Folding Fin Aircraft Rocket (FFAR) was originally developed for use as a weapon in the US rocket arsenal. Together with the M-6 machine gun, the suppression rocket weapon was the primary armament on the army Iroquois helicopters operating in Vietnam. Since then the FFAR has been successfully employed as a ground-launched radar test rocket by NASA. It is also being utilized as the rocket for a payload carrying dart, is used for the testing of aerodynamic models, and is also used to flight test components under large “g”-loading.

The FFAR launched for this research had a total length of 47.4625 inches (fins extended) and an outer diameter of 2.75 inches (Figure 1). The individual section lengths and weights are summarized in Table 1. In addition, the conical steel nosecone had a bluntness radius of .5 inch, and the payload section housed a flare which was used as a tracking aid (Figure 2). The flare has a 12 second minimum burn time and an output of 200,000 - 250,000 candlepower (176,000-221,000 watts). The motor used was a MK40 Mod 0, that had a solid double base propellant, and burns for approximately 1.77 seconds. It is called “double-base” because it has two main or “base” ingredients: nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin. The four aluminum fins (Figure 3) are in a folded back position when placed in the cylindrical tube launcher (Figure 4), then spring into the open position once the rocket leaves the launcher and come to rest in their flight position which is at a 41 degree sweep angle. The last inch of the trailing edge is folded to a 45 degree diagonal to help spin stabilize the rocket. The other contributing factor to the spin rate is the scarfed nozzles. The MK40 motor uses four nozzles which have a 56 degree angle at the exit. This angle allows the exit flow to be turned which induces the additional spin rate.

SECTION	LENGTH (IN)	INNER DIAMETER (IN)	OUTER DIAMETER (IN)	WEIGHT (LB)
NOSECONE	3.6875	solid	-----	2.003
PAW/NOSE	6.375	1.75	2.75	6.649
FLARE	6	-----	.75	.5
MOTOR	33.8	varies w/ time (.559-1.21)	2.75	varies w/ time (10.71-4.15)
FIN	5.5	width=1.25	thickness=.125	1.046

Table 1. FFAR Dimension and Weight Summary

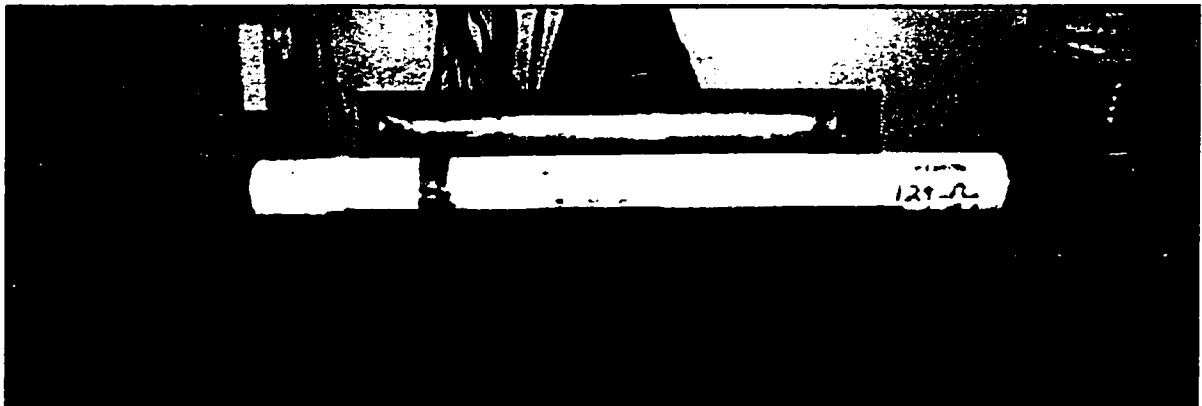


Figure 1. Folding Fin Aircraft Rocket



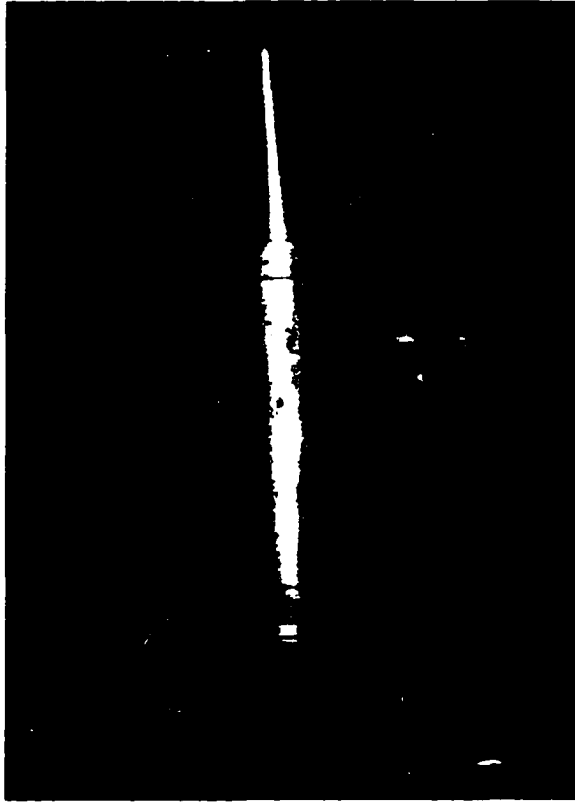


Figure 2. FFAR Nosecone and Flare

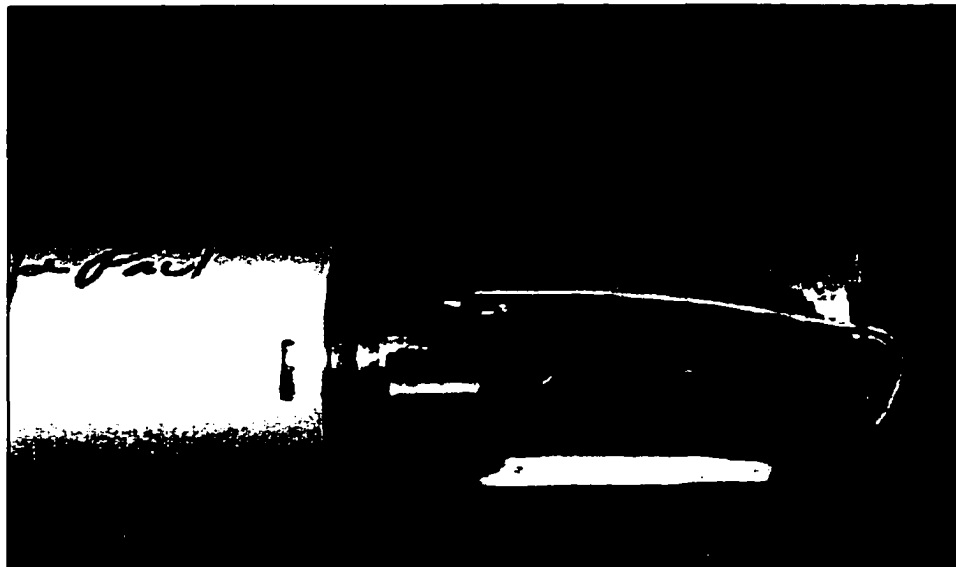


Figure 3. FFAR Fins in Folded Position

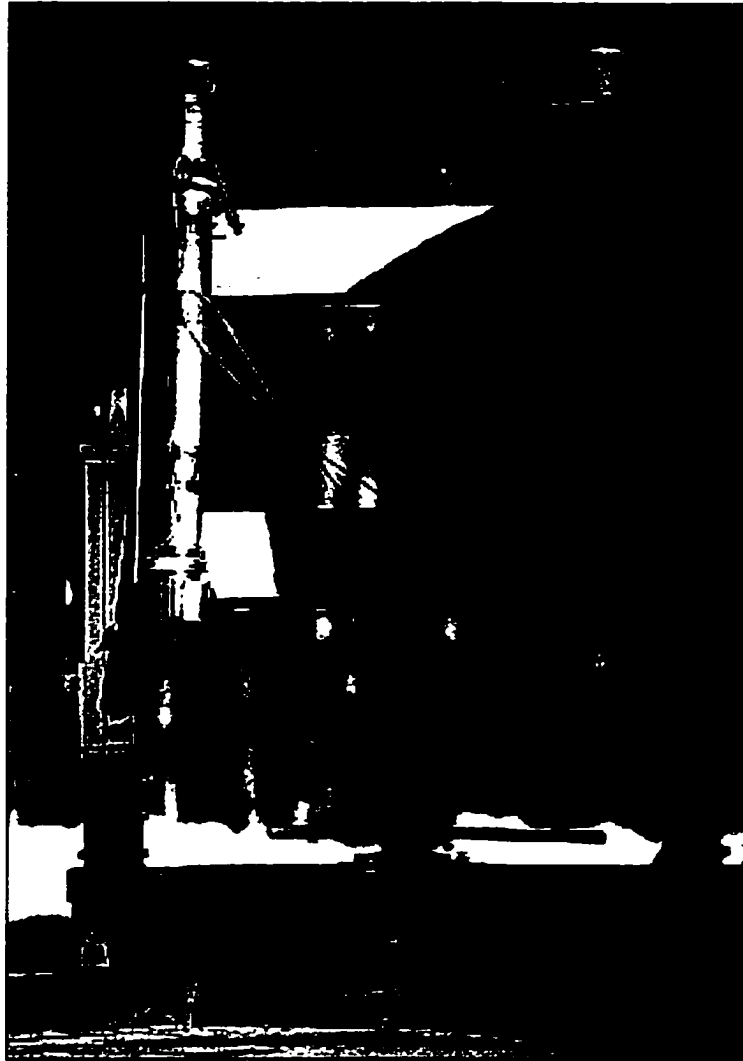


Figure 4. FFAR Cylindrical Launcher

## 2.2 FFAR Launch

The FFAR used for this thesis work was launched in February 1997 at Poker Flat Research Range in Fairbanks Alaska. The night of the launch I took measurements of the dimensions and weights of the rocket, as well as the outside air temperature (10 degree F). Other data collected was the wind direction and speed and the radar data of the FFAR in flight. Once the Wallops wind weighting team collected the wind data and the FFAR was loaded into the cylindrical launcher by the Poker Flat launch officer, the countdown began.

At T-2 seconds I pushed the red launch button so as to have the rocket, which has a two second delay in the igniter, leave the pad at T-0 seconds. Soon after launch the radar locked onto the FFAR, which was launched at 81 degree elevation and 0 degree azimuth, and started to collect the flight data. I then obtained both the wind and radar data the following day after it was printed, and had the opportunity to clarify my questions about any of the data with the Wallops launch team.

### **2.3 Wind Data**

The wind data collected by the NASA Wallops Wind Weighting team is used to adjust the launcher settings, azimuth and elevation, so that the impact point stays the same as the no wind impact point. The wind data (Appendix A.1) which is typically collected within 2 hours of launch, is collected using two methods. The first method is by using anemometers fixed on a tower at the launch site, and the second method is by releasing a balloon at the launch site that has a reflective material attached to it. The balloon is then tracked and the wind speed and direction is collected for various altitudes. When combining both of these methods a wind table is created. This table shows the layer number (the number of the altitude), the wind velocity in ft/sec, the true wind direction (the direction the wind is coming from), the x and y components of the wind, and the boundary (the altitude in feet for each layer). The data given at each layer is the average wind speed and direction between that layer and the pervious layer. The first 13 data points have a T next to them indicating that they were collected by the anemometers while the other data was collected from the wind balloon.

### **2.4 Radar Data**

The radar data (Appendix A.2) was collected by the NASA Wallops radar team. The method used to acquire or lock onto the rocket was through an MK-51 open site. The radar antenna was "slaved" in angles to the open site meaning the azimuth and elevation were positioned to where the open site pointed. The range was then set to some point the operator felt would put the target near the tracking gate when it flew through the radar beam. When the operator saw the target, he moved his range "gate" to the target, tracked it, and set the "Auto-track". In full Auto the track bit is set and an "\*" is next to the time data point. The set range was determined through operator experience and wind weighting

predictions. The Auto track started approximately 3.5 seconds after launch, however the altitude and velocity data from launch to Auto track is an estimation compiled from a combination of manual tracking and data reduction. The rocket data was collected at a rate of 10 HZ and the first auto track point is at a time of 070504.70 seconds, which made the launch time approximately 070501.00 seconds. The range, altitude, and velocity are not zero at this time due to the open site being set at a predetermined point, and the radar site is not located at the launch point. The “cu” in front of az, el, and rg refers to corrected unfiltered data. This data is corrected for radar mount mislevel and any encoder (az and el) biases. The data includes the time (seconds), rocket altitude (vertical distance above the ground in feet), the range (slant distance from the radar site to the rocket in yards), the target velocity (velocity of the FFAR in ft/sec), the azimuth and elevation of the FFAR (angles from the radar to the rocket in degrees), and S/N which is the signal to noise ratio.

### **3 Performance Prediction of FFAR**

The prediction method used has been divided into three main sections: gravimetrics, aerodynamic coefficient calculation, and trajectory prediction. The gravimetrics include the motor burn, cg, and moments of inertia. These are needed in order to characterize the weight distribution, and size of the vehicle. The aerodynamic coefficients which include the drag, pitching moment, and normal force coefficients are dimensionless numbers which help characterize the vehicles stability, and its ability to damp out a disturbance. The last section, trajectory prediction, predicts an apogee and an impact point by using both the gravimetrics and aerodynamic coefficients in combination with trajectory equations. In addition, the main assumption for this prediction is that the rocket was a rigid body vehicle (no aeroelasticity).

#### **3.1 Gravimetrics**

##### **3.1.1 Description**

The initial analysis for the performance prediction of a FFAR was to calculate the c.g. location of the vehicle, the pitch-yaw moments of inertia ( $I_{YY}$ ,  $I_{ZZ}$ ), and the radial moment of inertia ( $I_{XX}$ ). These calculations were compiled into one workbook as Excel spreadsheets, and all distances are measured from the Theoretical Nose Tip (TNT). The TNT is the location of the nosetip if it was brought to a point. This workbook allowed a change of weight or vehicle configuration in the first spreadsheet and automatically adjusted the c.g.,  $I_{XX}$ ,  $I_{YY}$ , and  $I_{ZZ}$  accordingly.

##### **3.1.2 Center of Gravity**

The first spreadsheet was created to calculate the c.g. of the rocket (Appendix C.1). This meant calculating the c.g. for the motor, fins, nosecone, and payload sections. The c.g. for the motor was the most difficult. The first step was to estimate the 10 degree F thrust curve by using the 165 and -65 degree F thrust curves along with the data sheets received from Navy Ordinance at Indian Head [24] (Appendix B.1). The estimate was made by following the general shape of the extreme temperature thrust curves in conjunction with plotting the few data points known for 10 degree F. The 10 degree F data

points were interpolated from the FFAR data sheets. The data interpolated for the 10 degree F curve included the maximum thrust, average thrust, burn time, and action time. The action time being the time on the thrust-time record where thrust is continuously in excess of 150 lbf. The next step involved using propulsion data in conjunction with standard solid propulsion equations [8] [22] to compute how the motor c.g. changes with time. Some of the equations used were:

$$r = ap^n$$

where:  $r$  is the burn rate  
 $a$  is a constant  
 $p$  is the measured chamber pressure  
 $n$  is the pressure exponent of the burning rate

$$V_f = \frac{V_b}{V_c}$$

where:  $V_f$  is the volumetric loading fraction  
 $V_b$  is the propellant volume  
 $V_c$  is the chamber volume

$$b_f = \frac{b}{\text{radius}}$$

where:  $b_f$  is the web fraction  
 $b$  is the web thickness (grain thickness)  
radius is the outer radius of the grain

Once the individual c.g.'s were computed the overall vehicle c.g. was calculated vs time. The next sheet in the workbook (Appendix C.2) summarizes the weight, length, and diameters for the vehicle.

### 3.1.3 Pitch-Yaw Moments of Inertia

The third sheet (Appendix C.3) has the standard equations for the longitudinal (pitch-yaw) moments of inertia for each section shape [5] [7] embedded into it. It is linked to the summary spreadsheet in order to acquire the appropriate weight and dimension for that section. The sheet also incorporates the parallel-axis theorem in order to compute

overall IYY and IZZ for the vehicle. Some of the equations used are summarized in Table 2 (M=mass, R=radius, L=length, H=height). For the FFAR the pitch and yaw moments of inertia are the same for the vehicle (except the fins) due to the symmetry.

SECTION TYPE	SHAPE TYPE	IYY / IZZ
NOSE CONE	SOLID CONE	$I_{YY} = I_{ZZ} = \frac{3M}{80}(4R^2 + H^2)$
PAYLOAD	HOLLOW CYLINDER	$I_{YY} = I_{ZZ} = \frac{M}{12}(6R^2 + H^2)$
FEARE	SOLID CYLINDER	$I_{YY} = I_{ZZ} = \frac{M}{12}(3R^2 + H^2)$
MOTOR	HOLLOW CYLINDER w/ varying radius	$I_{YY} = I_{ZZ} = \frac{M}{12}(6R^2 + H^2)$
FINS	FLAT PLATE	$I_{YY} = \frac{MH^2}{12}$ $I_{ZZ} = \frac{M}{12}(L^2 + H^2)$

Table 2. Longitudinal Moments of Inertia

#### 3.1.4 Radial Moments of Inertia

The last sheet in the workbook was designed to calculate the radial moments of inertia (Appendix C.4). As in the pitch-yaw spreadsheet it has the radial moment of inertia equations and the parallel-axis theorem embedded into it. Some of the equations used are summarized in Table 3.

SECTION TYPE	SHAPE TYPE	IXX
NOSE CONE	SOLID CONE	$IXX = \frac{3}{10} MR^2$
PAYLOAD	HOLLOW CYLINDER	$IXX = MR^2$
BLADE	SOLID CYLINDER	$IXX = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$
MOTOR	HOLLOW CYLINDER w/ varying radius	$IXX = MR^2$
FIN	FLAT PLATE	$IXX = \frac{ML^2}{12}$

Table 3. Radial Moments of Inertia

## 3.2 Aerodynamic Coefficient Calculation

### 3.2.1 Rogers Aeroscience Rocket Performance Software

#### 3.2.1.1 Description

The aerodynamic coefficient calculation started by needing an initial estimate of the velocity vs. altitude curve. This curve was needed in order to calculate the coefficients for a specific velocity and altitude (atmospheric conditions) at a point in the trajectory. This estimate was calculated using a program developed by Rogers Aeroscience in 1991. This program is broken down into sections and can perform many separate tasks, however, three main prediction sections are: motor, CD2, and ALT4. All three of these sections require data ranging from the nozzle exit area to the launch temperature.



### **3.2.1.2 Input Files**

#### **3.2.1.2.1 Motor**

The first file developed was the motor file for the FFAR. The variables defined were the MK40 motor dimensions, and the thrust curve that was developed for the c.g. spreadsheet in section 3.1.2. The motor input file developed (Appendix D.1.1) for the MK40 motor could be used for any rocket utilizing the MK40.

#### **3.2.1.2.2 CD2**

The next input file created computed the drag coefficient of the rocket as a function of mach number. This file (Appendix D.1.2) includes the configuration of the rocket, fins and nosecone geometry's, as well as a general lug diameter. After running the CD2 file, the program displays the drag on each part of the rocket (Appendix D.2.1). This includes the fin drag, pressure drag, and lug drag. At this point the data should be checked for excess drag on an individual piece. Note: The FFAR has no lugs.

#### **3.2.1.2.3 Alt4**

ALT4 is the input file for altitude prediction which uses a 4th order Runge-Kutta numerical integration method. In this file (Appendix D.1.3) the motor file, drag file, and the initial flight conditions are defined. ALT4 also contains the option of running a single payload weight, or multi payload weights. For the single payload weight mode the user chooses a payload weight and the flight data is calculated. For the multi payload weight mode the user chooses a upper and lower payload weight, and an amount to increment the weight by. The output would then show the apogee for each payload weight, this method gives a good estimate of the optimum payload weight for a particular vehicle.

### **3.2.1.3 Output File**

The output files (Appendix D.2.2.1 and D.2.2.2) for this program includes time (sec), mach number, thrust (lbf) (from the user input in the motor file), altitude (ft), and g-loads through apogee for a given rocket. For this program Rogers assumes a 90 degree launch elevation angle, therefore the altitude data should be multiplied by  $\cos \theta$ ,  $\theta$  being

90- (the launch elevation angle). This new altitude is a closer approximation to the vehicle altitude. As discussed above, the data used from this program is the altitudes vs. mach number curve. This data along with the vehicle c.g. calculated above will be used in the input file of the next program, USAF Stability and Control DATCOM. Rogers also has a plotting program named RPLOT (Appendix D.2.3). This plots the thrust, altitude, cd, and velocity as functions of time. This plot shows the general relationship between the variables, and allows the user to glance at the data and get a general feel for the apogee and maximum velocities the rocket will experience.

### **3.2.2 USAF Stability and Control DATCOM**

#### **3.2.2.1 Description**

Missile DATCOM was originally developed by the McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Company under contract by the Air Force in the late 1970's. The fundamental purpose of Missile DATCOM is to provide an aerodynamic design tool which has the predictive accuracy suitable for preliminary design, and the capability for the user to easily substitute methods to fit specific applications. Missile DATCOM has many capabilities and restrictions in it, some of these include the number of fins that can be used and the body size and shape. All of the capabilities and restrictions are summarized in the users manual [23]. Some of the aerodynamic parameters DATCOM calculates are the normal force coefficient ( $C_N$ ), pitching moment coefficient ( $C_m$ ), center of pressure (C.P.), axial force coefficient ( $C_a$ ), Rolling moment coefficient ( $C_l$ ), and the normal force coefficient derivative with angle of attack ( $C_{N\alpha}$ ). DATCOM also computes side force coefficient ( $C_y$ ), yawing moment coefficient ( $C_n$ ), the derivatives of these coefficients, and the magnus derivative. In addition DATCOM calculates the normal force coefficient due to pitch rate ( $C_{NQ}$ ), and the pitching moment coefficient due to pitch rate plus pitching moment coefficient due to rate of change of angle of attack ( $C_{MQ}+C_{MAD}$ ). For elaborations regarding the above coefficients see reference [1].

### 3.2.2.2 Input File

The input file (FOR005.DAT) is shown in Appendix E.1. Inputs to Missile DATCOM are grouped by “case”. Each “case” includes the set of input cards that define the flight conditions and geometry to be run. The main Namelists used were flight conditions (\$FLTCON), reference quantities (\$REFQ), axisymmetric body definition (\$AXIBOD), and fin descriptions (\$FINSETn). The users manual [23] describes in detail what should be in each Namelist. An example of the Namelist REFQ is listed below:

SREF = Reference Area

LATREF = Reference Length (lateral direction)

ROUGH = Surface Roughness Height (table for estimation is in user manual)

XCG = Longitudinal Position of C.G.

ZCG = Vertical Position of C.G.

BLAYER = Boundary Layer Type (Natural transition or fully turbulent)

Once all of the Namelists for the case are defined, the control card inputs need to be picked. Control cards are one line commands which select program options. Although they are not required, they permit user control over the output. The control cards used here are the DAMP card, CASEID card, and DIM IN card. These cards along with all the other options are again fully explained in the users manual [23]. The FFAR output included both the fin+body static coefficients (CN, Cm, Ca) and the dynamic coefficients (CNQ,CNAD). If the user wanted to see the aerodynamic coefficients for each component (fin, body, nose) a BUILD card could be used.

### 3.2.2.3 Output File

The output file (FOR006.DAT) for DATCOM is in Appendix E.2. The input file is included in the output, then the static aerodynamics and the dynamic coefficients follow. The FFAR input file was run approximately 20 times. Once for each altitude which included the corresponding mach number and cg for the vehicle. The spreadsheet (Appendix H.1) contains the summary of coefficients DATCOM generated. Included in the table is the mach number, altitude, and xcg used in DATCOM for the calculation of the coefficient. Each column heading explains from which source that data was taken.

### **3.3 Trajectory Prediction**

#### **3.3.1 Sens5d Trajectory / Wind-Sensitivity Calculations for Unguided Rockets**

##### **3.3.1.1 Description**

Sens5d was prepared by Computer Sciences Corporation under contract by NASA Wallops Flight Center in 1975. Sens5d is a computational procedure which numerically integrates the equations of motion [3] [4] of an unguided rocket. Three translational and two angular (pitch and yaw) degrees of freedom are integrated through the final burnout, then only the three translational motions are considered through impact. The numerical integration procedure is a fourth order, modified Adams-Bashforth Predictor Corrector method. This method is supplemented by a fourth-order Runge-Kutta method to start the integration at  $t=0$  and whenever error criteria demand a change in step size. Sens5d also includes wind weighting procedures. Wind weighting is the adjustment of the rocket launcher or impact parameters to accommodate for the prevailing winds. The usual practice is to simulate the total wind effect on the complete trajectory rather than evaluating the continuous wind response along the path. This is achieved by defining a “ballistic wind velocity” and a “unit wind effect”, such that their product yields the effective displacement of the impact point due to the wind. Sens5d has the capability to calculate the wind weighting functions needed to evaluate ballistic wind and the unit wind effects. A number of assumptions are made in Sens5d, these include:

1. A five degree of freedom rigid body dynamics model from the first stage ignition to the last stage burnout. After the last burnout the program shifts to three degree of freedom point mass dynamics.
2. The program assumes linear aerodynamics (the coefficients are a function of mach number only).
4. Only a axially symmetric rocket can be considered, with no thrust or fin misalignment and no center of gravity deviation from the centerline of the rocket.
5. The program uses a rotating model and a 1962 standard atmosphere table.

The coordinate systems and transformations used are described fully in the users manual, along with the general aerodynamic equations and the equations of motion.

### **3.3.1.2 Input Files**

The input for Sens5d is split into 2 data sets and has a wide range of flexibility for special calculations. One special calculation may include predicting the impact point of the discarded motor or ejected nosecone. Each of these items would be considered a spent stage. The method used for this prediction was to set the launch elevation and azimuth angles, then to predict the impact range and bearing. For this method the physical and aerodynamic characteristics of the rocket are known along with the wind profile, then the equations of motion are numerically integrated to achieve impact. The other method available is for a given impact range and bearing, one predicts the required launch elevation and azimuth. This method involves an iterative procedure and several trajectories may have to be integrated, which may or may not be convergent.

#### **3.3.1.2.1 Data Set #1**

Data set #1, (Appendix F.1.1) FORT.5, consists of four program control lists, DLIST, BLIST, FLIST, and ULIST. All of these control lists have default values which may or may not be used. The first list contains the initial values for the rocket, including the latitude and longitude of the launcher, initial time, altitude, and velocity, and also the step size and amount of error allowed during integration. The BLIST controls the option to calculate the burnout flight elevation, apogee, spent-stage impact, and payload impact range as a function of launch elevation angle and payload weight. The input includes the payload weight, and wind speeds and direction. The FLIST controls the option to calculate the wind weighting factor as a function of altitude. The data includes payload weight, launch angles, and wind data. The ULIST controls the option to calculate the coriolis deflections north and east, range derivatives, and unit wind effects for head, tail and crosswinds as a function of launch elevation angles. This input again includes payload weight, launch angles and wind data. For the FFAR trajectory prediction the wind data collected at the launch (Appendix A.1) was used in the BLIST, FLIST, and ULIST.

### **3.3.1.2.2 Data Set #2**

Data set #2, (Appendix F.1.2) Fort.1, includes the aerodynamic tables, and starts with general block data, a title card, and information about any spent stages. It is then broken down into a series of phases. A new phase is required whenever a change in aerodynamics, vehicle geometry, or a step change in weight occurs. The data in each phase is entered in a specific order following the title card and general block data. The order of the data is:

1. Time for thrust and weight
2. Thrust
3. Expendable weight remaining in this stage
4. Mach number for drag coefficients
5. Drag coefficients
6. Time for gravimetrics
7. Distance from nose to center of gravity
8. Pitch moments of inertia
9. Mach number for pitch damping coefficients
10. Pitch damping coefficients
11. Mach number for slope of normal force coefficients
12. Slope of normal force coefficients
13. Mach number for center of pressure locations
14. Distance from nose to center of pressure

### **3.3.1.3 Output File**

While the output (Appendix F.2) of Sens5d is geared mainly to the wind weighting procedure, it also provides a detailed trajectory as well as a summary of the trajectory at burnout, apogee, and impact. It also provides a summary of the spent stage trajectories, unit wind effects for head, tail and cross winds, and coriolis deflections. Sens5d output is mainly used in the flight and ground safety reports which include the wind limits for launch along with the launch azimuth and elevation. In this thesis the Sens5d trajectory prediction was compared to the FFAR flight data.

### **3.3. LRC-MASS (GEM)**

#### **3.3.2.1 Description**

The LRC-MASS (GEM) computer program was originally written by the General Electric Company under contract to the Manned Spacecraft Center. Since then many modifications and changes were made to the program by various agencies and groups at NASA- Langley Research Center. The abstract for LRC-MASS (GEM) [21] reads as follows:

“This is a multi-phase trajectory program with optional simulation capabilities which include a general three-dimensional package, a general two-dimensional package, and a multi-vehicle package. These packages range in complexity from a two-dimensional particle simulation up to a full six-degree of freedom simulation.”

By using LRC-MASS (GEM) program a six-degree of freedom (DOF) trajectory analysis for certain phases of the flight was performed. This included the initial thrusting phase and the coasting to apogee phase, however the run time for the program is considerably longer when it is used in the coasting phase. The main focus when using LRC-MASS (GEM) was to determine the overall dynamic characteristics and stability of the rocket including the amount of pitch-roll coupling and the coning angles [14] throughout the trajectory. The program has many advantages ranging from incorporating spin rates to adding a thrust misalignment or offset c.g. The LRC-MASS (GEM) trajectory prediction was used for the comparison of velocity, altitude, and range to the FFAR flight data.

#### **3.3.2.2 Input File**

One of the LRC-MASS (GEM) input files created is in Appendix G.1. When starting the input file the first step was to decide how many phases to break up the flight into. Some examples may be: thrusting, coasting, under drogue chute, under main chute, etc. The next step was to decide how many DOF to run for each phase. For the FFAR a 6DOF trajectory program was run for the thrusting and coasting to apogee phase, then a

3DOF particle trajectory program was run for the remaining phase of the flight. The 6DOF trajectory program computes the translational and rotational motion of a rigid body in three-dimensional space. The angular velocity of the body is computed from the moments on the vehicle. The 3DOF particle trajectory program computes the translational motion of a point in three-dimensional space. The next option available is to choose a mode of operation. Three modes are available; normal, parametric, and boundary-value mode. For the FFAR analysis the normal mode was chosen. This mode instructs the program to read data from the input device, integrate the equations of motion to a specified end condition, and return to read more data. The other two choices are defined in the user manual [21].

The input file can be separated into blocks, where each block serves a distinct function. The blocks used in the normal mode were: System Control Cards, Subroutines to be changed, CT-array, Tabular Input, and "Case" Inputs, in addition to these a "Second Job" Inputs block could be used if plotting is desired.

The first and second block, System Control Cards and Subroutine to be changed, are necessary to run the LRC-MASS (GEM) program. These blocks include the basics of the program and only need to be changed when subroutine replacements are desired.

The third block, CT-array, contains physical constants, conversion factors, and structures of the transformation matrices. This block contains many choices, including linear or nonlinear aerodynamics, c.g. offset, fin misalignments, roll rates, and body angular rates.

The fourth block, tabular input, is used when data tables are to be used. This may include data tables for thrust vs time, mach number vs. aerodynamics coefficients, or a three way table of drag coefficient, mach number, and altitude.

The fifth block, "case" inputs, includes the initial conditions (initial time and altitude), optional calculations (spin/no spin), termination conditions (when to stop calculations), and output formats. Following this are the table control cards which instruct the program how the data tables are to be used.

The format for all of these blocks is detailed in the LRC-MASS (GEM) users manual [21].



### **3.3.2.3 Output Files**

LRC-MASS (GEM) output variables are determined by the user in the input file. The output file format is as follows: program name, run time and date, user name, input file, output data. For the FFAR output file (Appendix G.2) the time in seconds and altitude in feet are given for each phase of the flight. If a different output variable is desired the user may change the output specifications in the input file and rerun the program.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Trajectory Comparison

After completing the prediction process, an iterative improvement process began. The values of velocity, coning, etc. output by LRC-MASS (GEM) were used in the input of DATCOM and rerun. For example: the coning angle was used as an angle of attack. These new values from DATCOM were then used to rerun Sens5d and LRC-MASS (GEM). This process continued until the output from one trajectory run to the next showed very little difference. At this point a trajectory comparison was made. The two trajectory values compared were the apogee and impact point of the rocket. For different reasons both of these quantities are equally important. Apogee accuracy is important if separation or parachute deployment is planned for this point, and impact point accuracy is important for range safety. The comparison was made between the radar flight data and the predicted wind weighted Sens5d and LRC-MASS (GEM) trajectories. The first step was to alter the radar flight data so it could be compared to the predicted data. This meant using trigonometry to change the radar data reference point from the radar site to the launch site. The radar site was approximately 1028 ft at 168 degree (from north) from the launch point. The difference in elevation of these two sites was 19.6 feet. For the first variable, velocity, very little was adjusted. The values of velocity before the Auto-track was initiated had the value 28.1 ft/sec subtracted so as to zero out the launch point. The points after the Auto track are not altered since the radar was tracking the vehicle velocity directly. For the next variable, altitude, all data before Auto track have 770.6 ft subtracted so as to bring the launch point to 647.4 ft ASL, which is the altitude of the launch site ASL. For all data after Auto track, nothing was adjusted since it was measured directly ASL. The last variable adjusted was the range. The range was adjusted by using trigonometry and from knowing the distance from the radar site to the launch point.

#### 4.1.1 Apogee Comparison

For apogee, three variables were compared: altitude of apogee, time to apogee, and velocity at apogee. The altitude comparison (Figure 5) shows the actual apogee to be 16906 ft, while the predicted apogee was 14989 ft and 14381 ft for Sens5d and LRC-MASS (GEM) respectively. This gives a maximum error of 15%. The main source of

error in altitude is due to the modeling of the flap on the fins. The frontal area of one fin without the flap was  $.519 \text{ in}^2$ , and when adding the flap frontal area to this, the total is  $1.14 \text{ in}^2$ . This is an increase of 54% to the frontal area of the each fin. This increase would increase the fin drag which is the main contributing factor to the overall drag (fin drag=.662, total drag=1.046). The flap for this prediction was not only modeled as frontal area but it was modeled as frontal area with no spin. This frontal area in general was over estimated and would have been reduced even more if spin was incorporated in the calculation. The spin would have changed the oncoming flow angle which in turn would have reduced the frontal area of the fin. This change of angle (Figure 6) is between  $.4$ -. $5$  degrees throughout the flight. Since the frontal area would be less, the drag coefficient calculated would also decrease, hence the predicted altitude would have increased. The drag coefficient may decrease from 2.3 to 2.1 with a 1% decrease in frontal area for high mach numbers. Error may have also accumulated from the estimation of the spin rate. The spin rate curve was initially estimated from FFAR data sheets (Appendix B.1) which gave a burnout spin rate of 17.5 cps and the scarfed nozzle contribution was estimated at 1 cps, from the performance data book [24]. If the rotation rate was estimated too high in the prediction then the predicted apogee altitude would be lower due to the amount of rotational kinetic energy that was used up for the extra rotation of the rocket. This rotation rate estimation error could be reduced if the spin rate generated by LRC-MASS (GEM) was used in the iteration process.

The next apogee comparison is in the time it takes to reach apogee. From Figure 5 the time to apogee is 27.8 seconds for the FFAR flight, 28.44 seconds for Sens5d and 25 seconds for the LRC-MASS (GEM) prediction. The 10% error here may result from the same sources as the altitude error above.

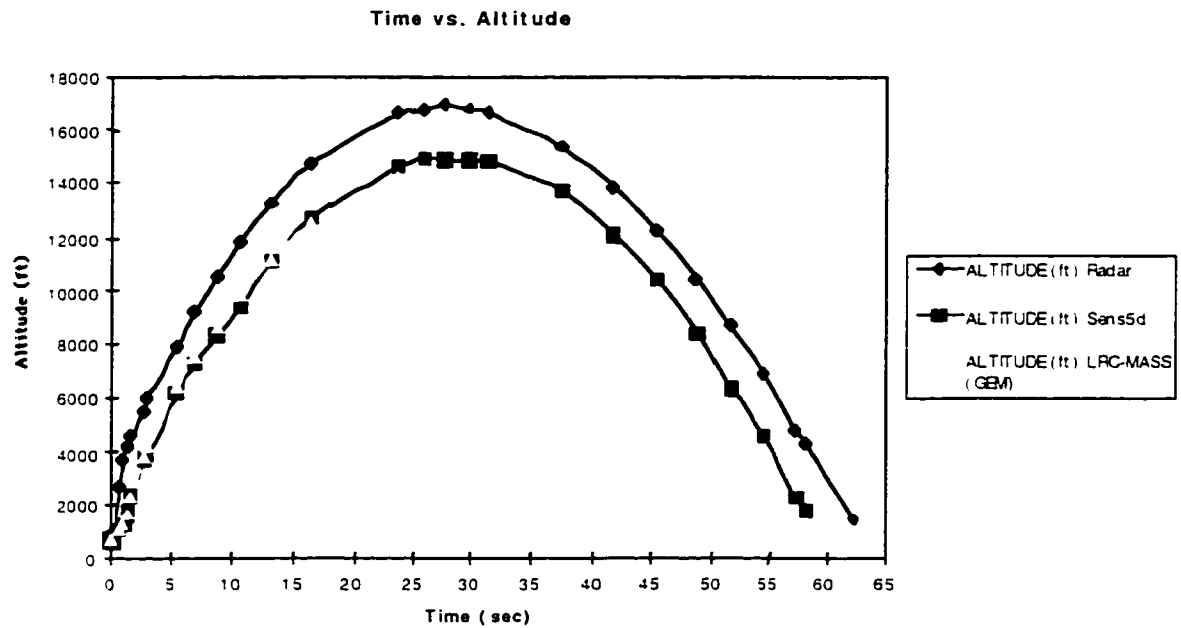


Figure 5. Time vs. Altitude: Radar, Sens5d, LRC-MASS (GEM)

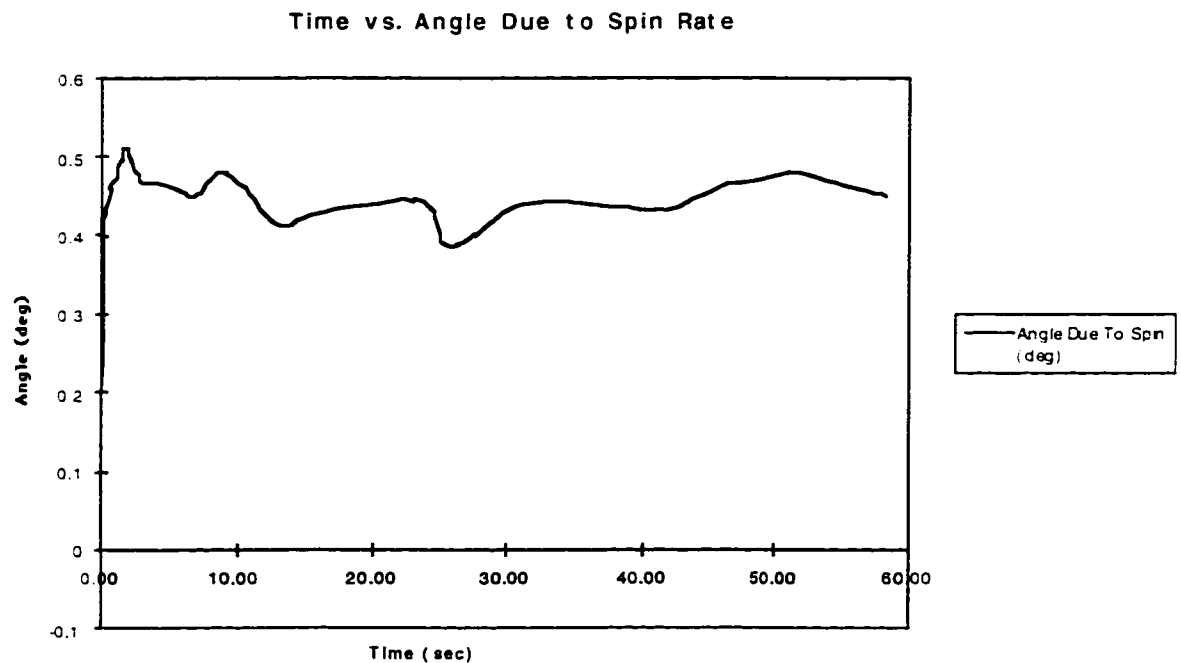


Figure 6. Time vs. Fin Frontal Area Decrease Angle Due to Spin Rate

The last apogee comparison was of the total velocity of the FFAR. The predicted velocity at apogee from Figure 7 can be seen to be up to 60% lower than the actual velocity. This error may again be due to the over estimation of drag, spin rate estimation, and energy loss due to rotation. However, as Figure 7 shows, the burnout velocity for the FFAR flight (1462 ft/sec) and the two predictions (Sens5d: 1615 ft/sec and LRC-MASS (GEM): 1520 ft/sec) match very closely. The difference is only 4% when predicting with LRC-MASS (GEM) and is 9% for Sens5d. This error may in part result from the age of the rocket grain. With age the grain degrades and shrinks which results in a lower impulse. If the impulse is lower the burnout velocity is also lower, this would explain why the actual burnout velocity is lower than the predicted. This burnout velocity is important in determining the maximum g-loads of the vehicle in flight.

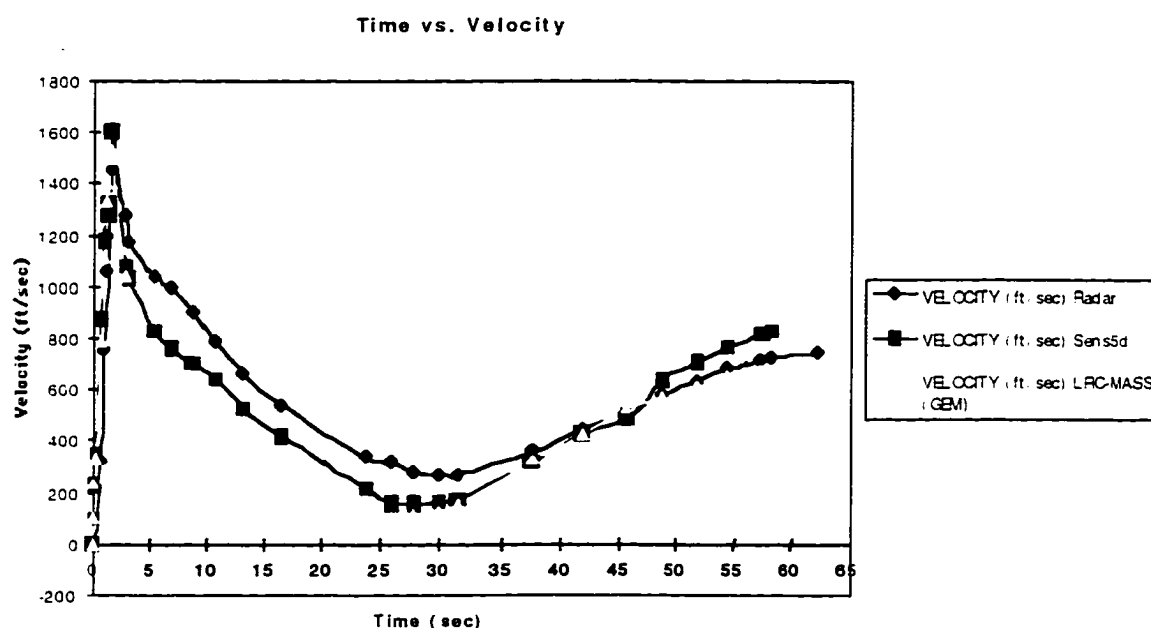


Figure 7. Time vs. Velocity: Radar, Sens5d, LRC-MASS (GEM)

#### 4.1.2 Impact Point Comparison

The next trajectory comparison was of the rocket impact point. This included the range, azimuth, and time to impact. Table 4 shows this comparison between the radar, Sens5d, and LRC-MASS (GEM) data. The radar tracked the rocket to an impact point of 15414 ft with a 6 degree azimuth from the launch point. The predicted impact was 8507 ft with 7 degree azimuth, and 5900 ft with a 5 degree azimuth when predicting with Sens5d and LRC-MASS (GEM), respectively. The error for the range is 60% if using LRC-MASS (GEM) and 45% if predicting with Sens5d. By using trigonometry the distance between impact points can be found. The distance between actual impact and Sens5d impact was 6910 ft, while the distance between actual impact and LRC-MASS (GEM) impact was 9516 ft. The acceptable dispersion or distance between predicted impact and actual impact is represented by three sigma. Three sigma is the radius of a circle around the predicted impact point for which actual impact is required to be within. This circle must be fully contained in the Poker Flat Research Range boundaries and not include any protected areas. Protected areas include as a minimum, all manned locations. For any range the FFAR has a sigma = .324 NM, and a three sigma would equal 5906 ft. If predicting with either LRC-MASS (GEM) or Sens5d then the actual impact would not fall in this dispersion range. Sigma is determined by developing a nominal (no wind) impact prediction, then by adding one misalignment (fin, thrust, tip off) a new impact point is determined. After adding more misalignments, sigma will equal the largest distance between impact points.

The error here for the impact range is very large. This error was suspected to come from the overestimation of the fin drag coefficient. In order to roughly see how much this drag coefficient changed the trajectory, a number of cases were run using Sens5d. Table 5 summarizes the outcome. The table shows that the reduction of the fin drag coefficient will add some distance to the range, and it will also bring the predicted apogee closer to the actual. However this Table also shows that the fin drag was not the only factor in the error since the predicted and actual ranges are still not equal.

Another possible error in the prediction method might be from the fact that the wind speed and direction was input for every 4000 feet up to 80,000 feet. The wind for the other altitudes were then interpolated by the computer program. This however was not a very accurate wind profile since the FFAR went to 17000 ft. If instead, the wind profile

was as detailed as possible (using all of the data collected by the wind weighting team) for the altitude range of ground level to 20000 ft. then the range prediction error was reduced significantly (Table 6). This suggests that the range error was from the over estimation of the fin drag coefficient and the poorly resolved wind profile used in the prediction. Table 7 shows the predictions for a detailed wind profile and a 30% reduction in the fin drag coefficient. From Table 7 the range prediction for Sens5d is 13163 ft. and for LRC-MASS (GEM) is 11270. This gives the distance between predicted and actual impact to be 2265 ft when using Sens5d and 4151 ft when predicting with LRC-MASS (GEM). The actual impact is now within 3 sigma of the predicted impact point when using either program. Table 7 also shows that the apogee variables as well as the impact variables are much closer if using this model.

For the time to impact comparison, Table 7 shows that the maximum difference in time is 1.5 seconds. The lower predicted time follows from the lower apogee and shorter range.

Source	Range (feet)	Azimuth (degrees)	Time (seconds)
Riddit	15414	6	63
Sens5d	8507	7	60.2
LRC-MASS (GEM)	5900	5	58.5

Table 4. Range comparison

Source % fin drag reduced	Apogee Altitude (ft)	Apogee Time (sec)	Apogee Velocity (ft/sec)	Impact Range (ft)	Impact Time (sec)	Impact Azimuth (deg)
Radar	16906	27.8	269	15414	63	6
Sens5d	14989	28.44	138	8507	60.2	7
Sens5d 10% reduction	15537	29	142	8810	61.3	6.9
Sens5d 20% reduction	16178	29.6	145	9418	62.5	7
Sens5d 30% reduction	16937	30	150	10026	63	7.2
Sens5d 40% reduction	17874	31	154	10633	65	7.25

Table 5. Drag Coefficient Reduction Effects

Source	Impact Range (ft)	Impact Time (sec)	Impact Azimuth (deg)
Radar	15414	63	6
Sens5d	10462	62.8	7
LRG MASS (GEM)	8157	60.3	5

Table 6. Detailed Wind Profile Effects



Source	Apogee Altitude (ft)	Apogee Time (sec)	Apogee Velocity (ft/sec)	Impact Range (ft)	Impact Time (sec)	Impact Azimuth (deg)
Radat	16906	27.8	269	15414	63	6
Sens50	16962	30.5	151	13163	64.2	7.3
LRC-MASS (GEM)	16492	26.9	130	11270	61.5	5.1

Table 7. Final Comparison

## 4.2 Performance

In addition to the above comparisons an overall stability analysis for the FFAR was developed from the output of LRC-MASS (GEM).

The stability of the rocket is defined as the tendency of the vehicle to return to its equilibrium after it has been disturbed. Disturbances may be in the form of wind gusts, wind gradients, turbulent air, tip off, or chuffing of the motor. Stability is broken down into two categories, static and dynamic. Static stability is the initial tendency of the vehicle to develop a restoring force and/or moment which tends to bring the vehicle back to the equilibrium condition after a disturbance. An equilibrium point here is defined as having the resultant force as well as the resultant moment about the c.g. being equal to zero. One measure of static stability is by the distance between the center-of-gravity ( $X_{cg}$ ) and the aerodynamic center- of-pressure ( $X_{cp}$ ), each being measured from the nosetip. When this quantity is divided by the reference diameter (usually the maximum diameter of the rocket) it is called the static margin (SM). For static stability at any angle of attack, the aerodynamic forces acting through the  $X_{cp}$  will create a restoring moment about the  $X_{cg}$ . Therefore, the  $X_{cp}$  should lie aft the  $X_{cg}$  for a statically stable rocket, hence the SM should be negative. In addition, the pitching moment coefficient ( $C_m$ ) and its slope ( $C_{m\alpha}$ ) are both a measure of the static stability of the vehicle [14] [16]. The  $C_m$  y-intercept should be positive and  $C_m$  vs alpha graph should have a negative slope to produce the correct restoring moment for a statically stable vehicle. The general equation for  $C_{m\alpha}$  is [ $C_{m\alpha} =$

$CN_{\alpha}$  (SM) ]. This static analysis is for the longitudinal direction. Two other requirements for static stability are in the lateral direction and the rolling motion, which include yawing moment coefficients, roll driving, and roll damping coefficients.

For the FFAR Figure 8 and 9 graph the cp and cg distance from the nosetip respectively. Figure 10 graphs the SM of the vehicle. Figure 11 graphs  $Cm_{\alpha}$ , and Figure 12 graphs  $CN_{\alpha}$ . The graphs show that the SM, and  $Cm_{\alpha}$  are negative throughout the flight, and therefore both of the longitudinal static stability criteria are satisfied.

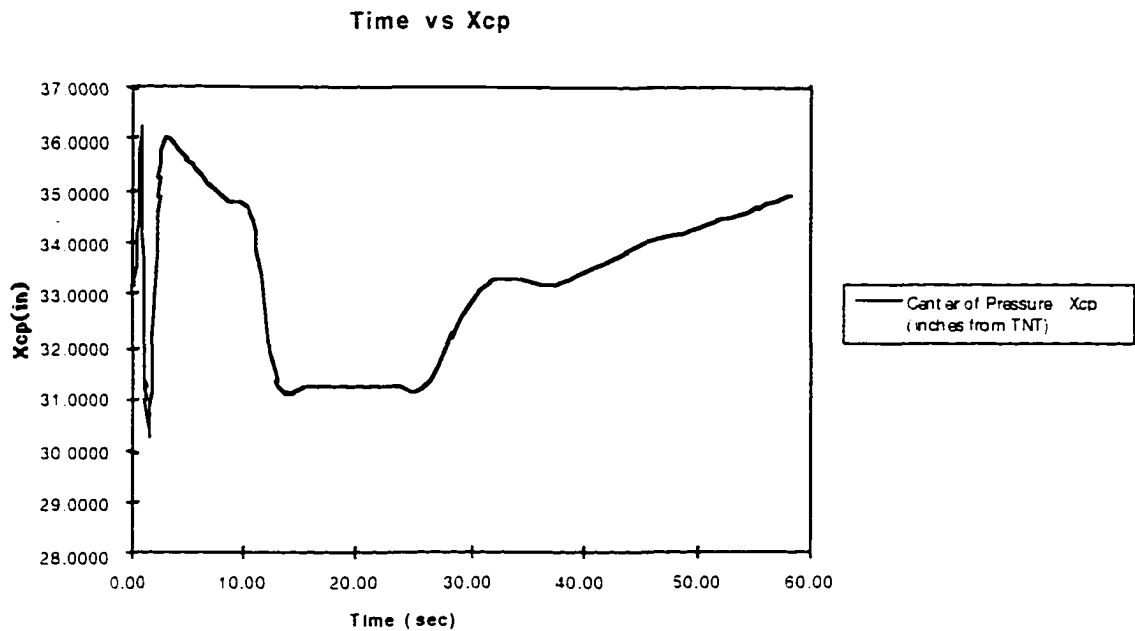


Figure 8. Time vs. Center of Pressure

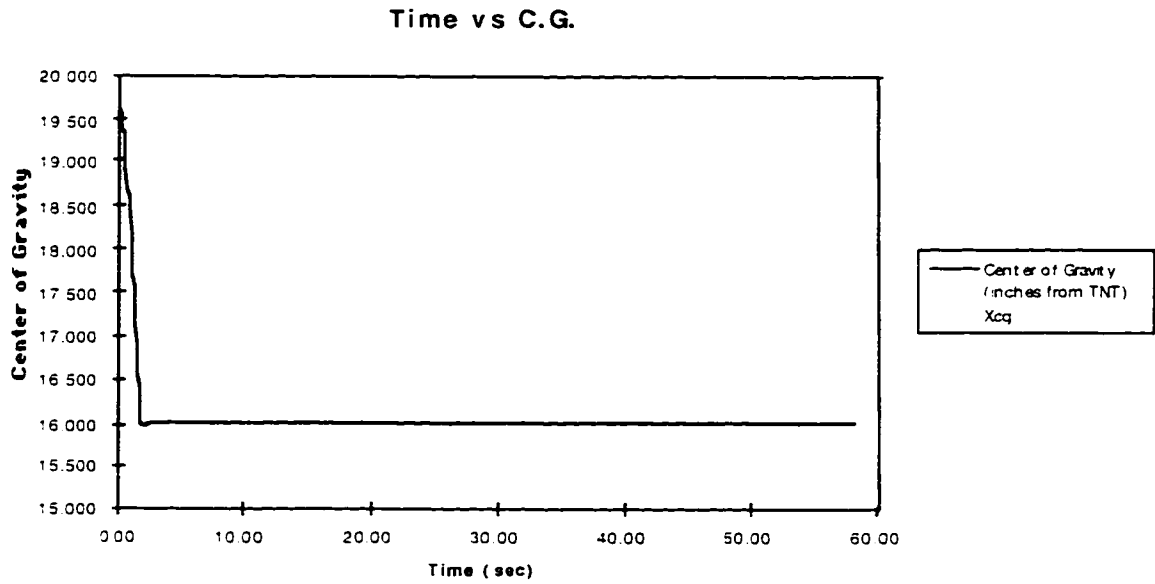


Figure 9. Time vs Longitudinal Center of Gravity

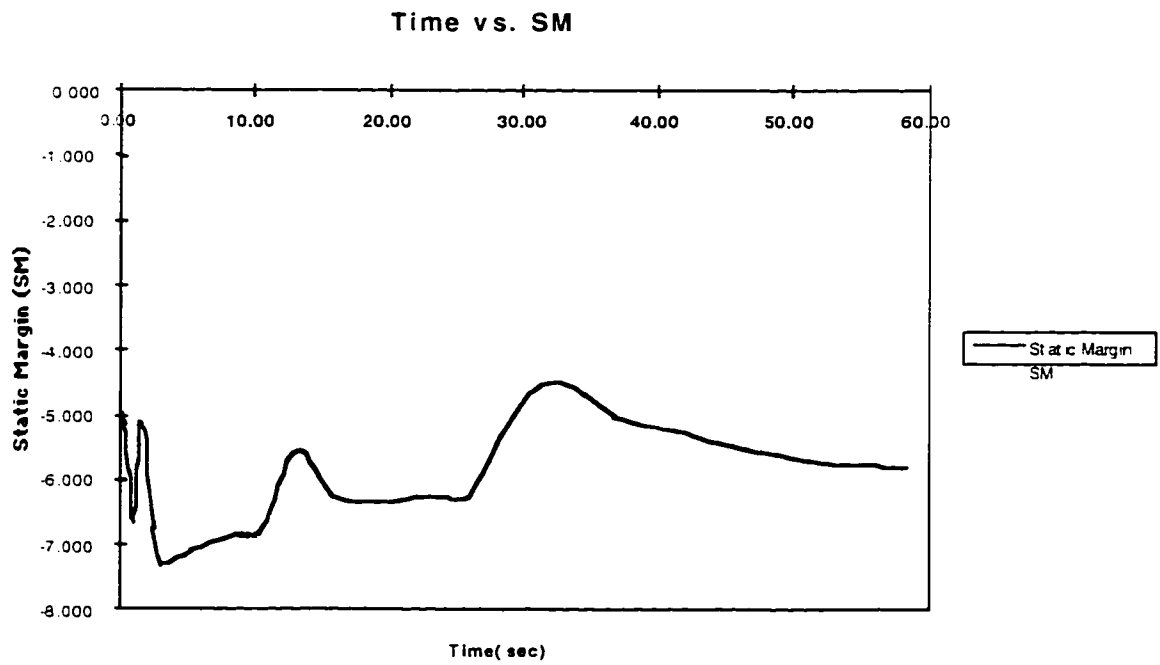


Figure 10. Time vs. Static Margin

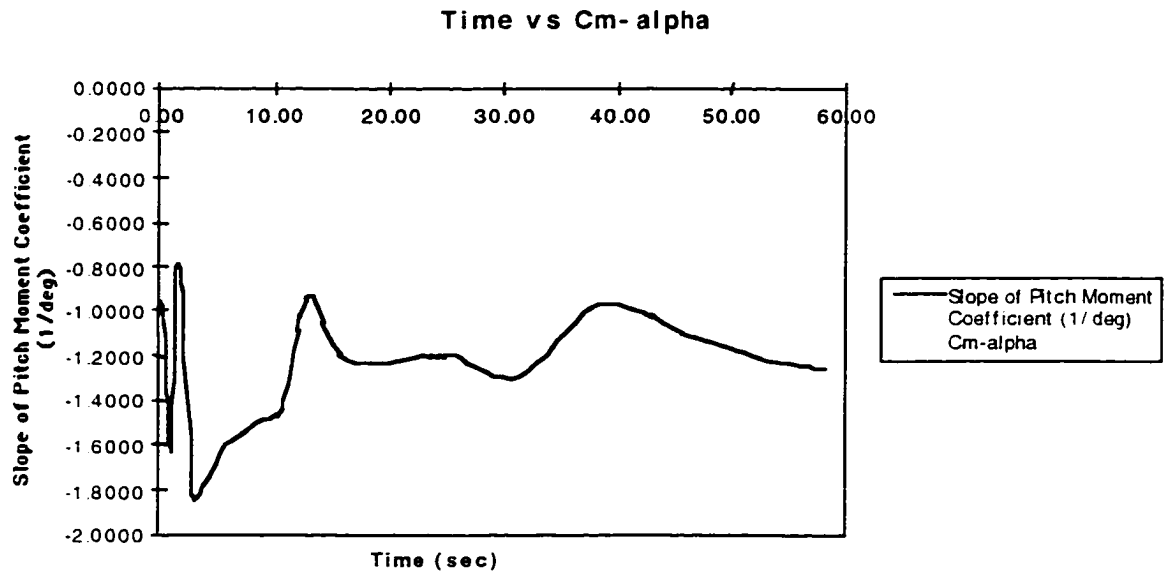


Figure 11. Time vs. Slope of Pitch Moment Coefficient

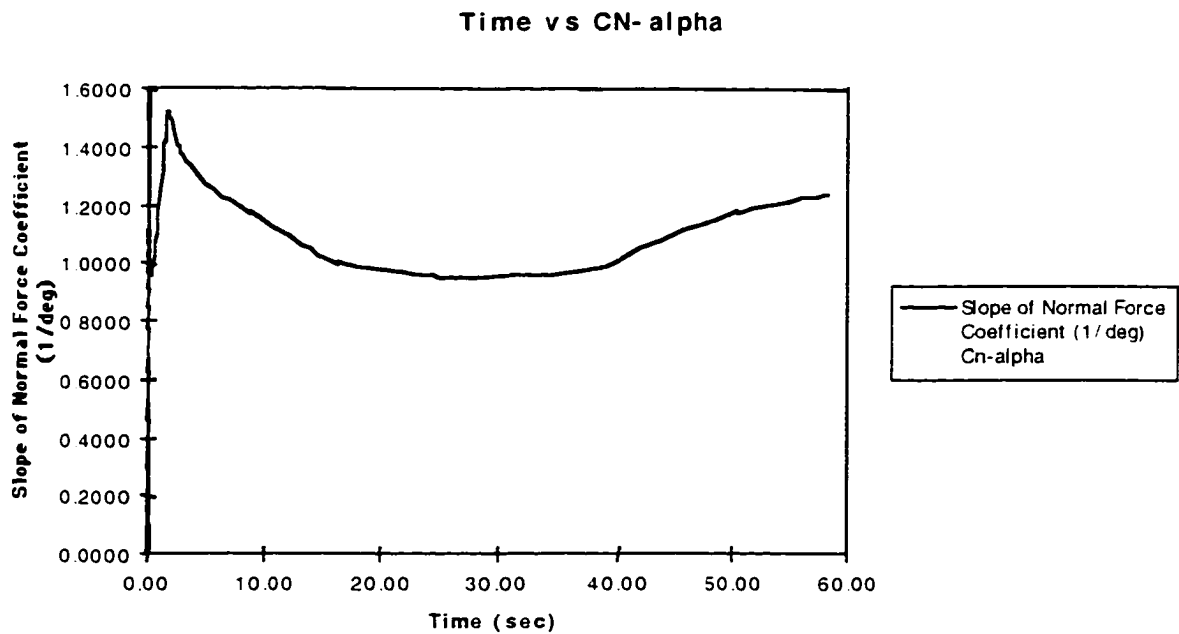


Figure 12. Time vs. Slope of Normal Force Coefficient

When analyzing the dynamic stability, the time history of the motion of the vehicle after it was disturbed from its equilibrium point is looked at. A dynamically stable rocket will have positive damping which is the dissipation of energy from a disturbance, or that the forces and moments will oppose the motion of the vehicle and cause the disturbance to damp out with time. Some of the flight conditions and disturbances that must be damped out are roll pitch resonance, wind gusts, and the coning motion of the rocket. Aerodynamic damping can be defined by  $C_{mq}$  [14] which is the pitch damping moment coefficient (Figure 13).

Damping can also be expressed in terms of a damping ratio

$$\left( \xi = \frac{-C_{m\alpha} q s d}{2 \sqrt{-C_{mq} q s d (I_{YY})}} \right).$$

This ratio determines for how many cycles the pitching oscillations of the rocket will persist. The optimum damping would be  $\xi = .7071$  [11]. For underdamping  $\xi < .7071$ , and as  $\xi$  approaches zero the amplitude of the response to a disturbance increases and approaches infinity at  $\xi = 0$ . This behavior is known as resonance. For overdamping  $\xi > .7071$  and there is very little response to a disturbance, however the damping of that response is very slow. For the FFAR, Figure 14 shows  $\xi$  ranges from .02 to 20.09, and passes through resonance very rapidly (less than 1 second), therefore it is sufficiently damped.

Another stability issue is roll-pitch resonance. Roll-pitch resonance is defined as the point when the roll rate equals the natural pitching frequency and is considered locked-in when this condition is maintained throughout the flight. For a more stable vehicle (larger

SM) the natural pitch frequency ( $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{-C_{m\alpha} q s d}{I_{YY}}}$ ) is higher, which then delays the

start of roll pitch resonance. This delay is due to the higher natural pitching frequency crossing the roll rate at a later time. Figure 15 shows the natural pitching frequency and roll rate curves. These curves cross at approximately .05 seconds, and then continue in separate directions at different slopes. This is the trend for a stable vehicle.

Another aspect of dynamic behavior is the vehicle coning motion (Figure 16). Coning motion is when the vehicle spins about a spin axis and not about its geometric or

principle axis, and uses the vehicle center of gravity as the apex. The coning motion is produced by roll-pitch resonance, and by spinning a vehicle which is out of balance. This coning motion increases the frontal area of the vehicle which in turn increases the drag coefficient. For the FFAR, Figure 16 shows the largest coning angle to be 14 degrees with the coning angle above 10 degrees for about 12 seconds. This angle is comparable to the aerobee 150 which has a maximum coning angle of 17 degrees. However, the coning motion of a vehicle should always be minimized. When reviewing Figure 13, 14, 15, and 16 the FFAR satisfies the above dynamic stability criteria.

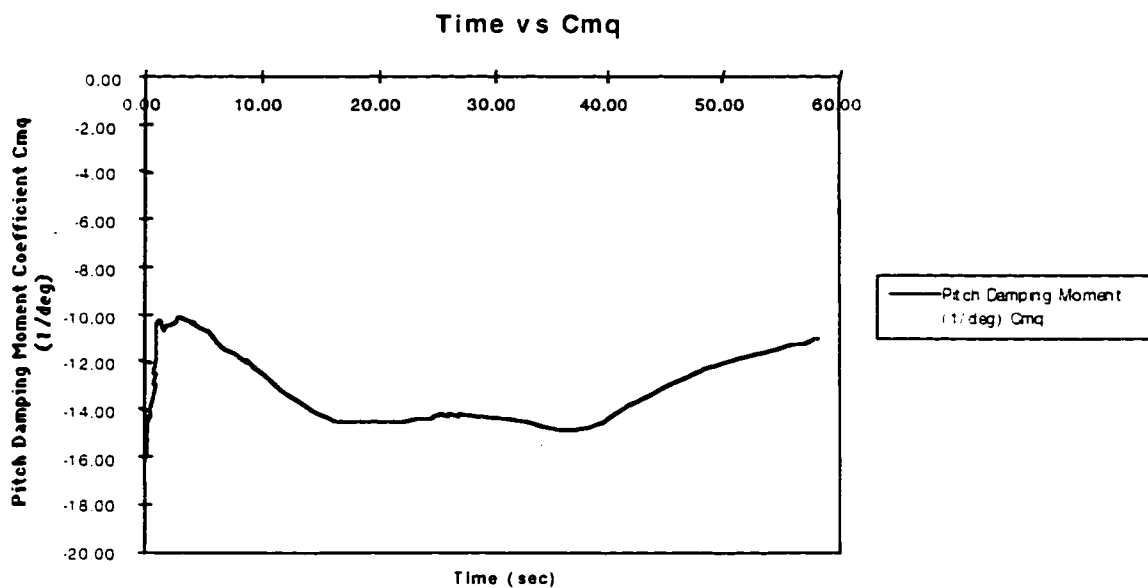


Figure 13. Time vs. Pitch Damping Moment

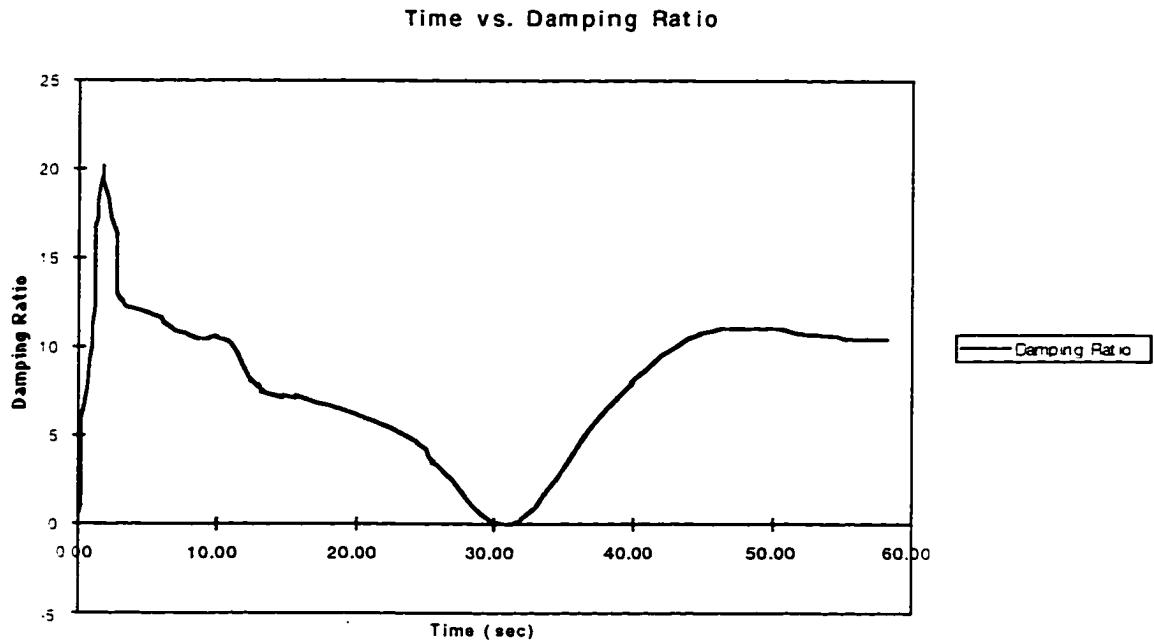


Figure 14. Time vs. Damping Ratio

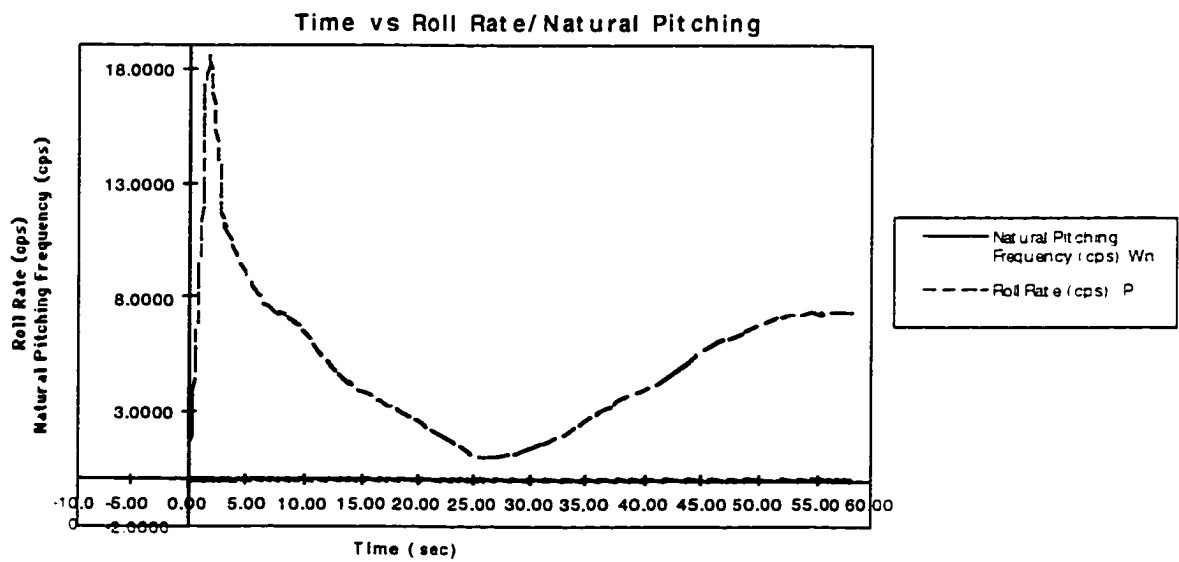


Figure 15. Time vs. Natural Pitching Frequency and Roll Rate

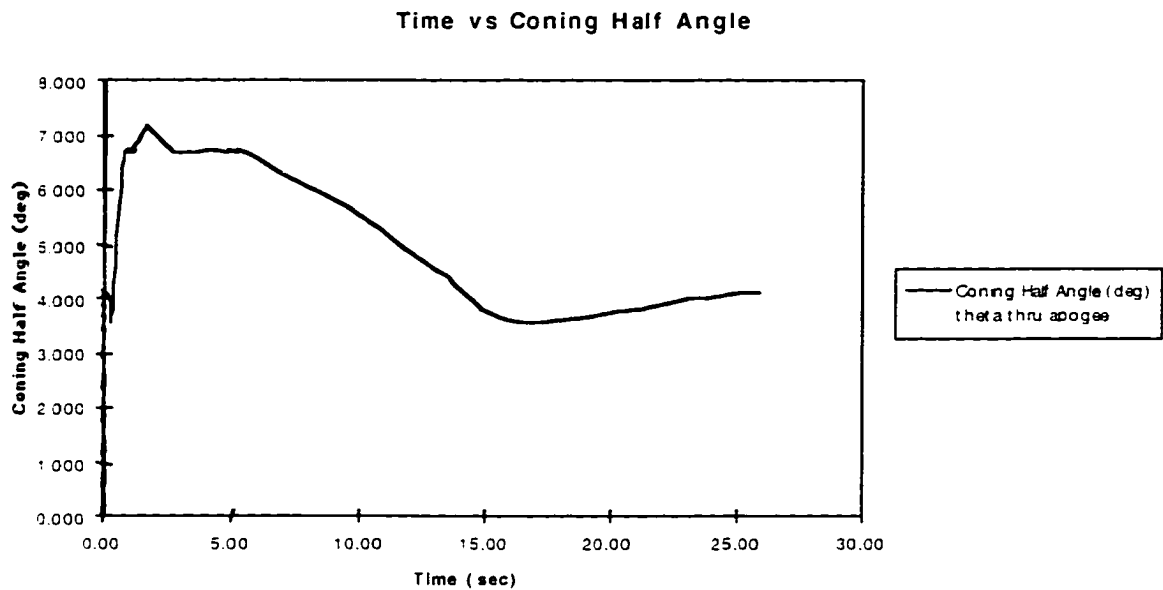


Figure 16. Time vs Coning Half-Angle

Both the mass properties and drag coefficient are important factors in the performance of the vehicle. The moments of inertia help determine the natural pitching frequency and coning rates, and high drag coefficients will degrade the apogee of the flight. Figure 17 and 18 show the longitudinal (pitch-yaw) and radial moments of inertia and Figure 19 shows the drag coefficients for the FFAR flight trajectory. Figure 19 displays a peak in drag which is due to the vehicle passing through mach one and that the coning angle at this time is large. This high coning angle increases the frontal area, which in turn increases the drag coefficient.



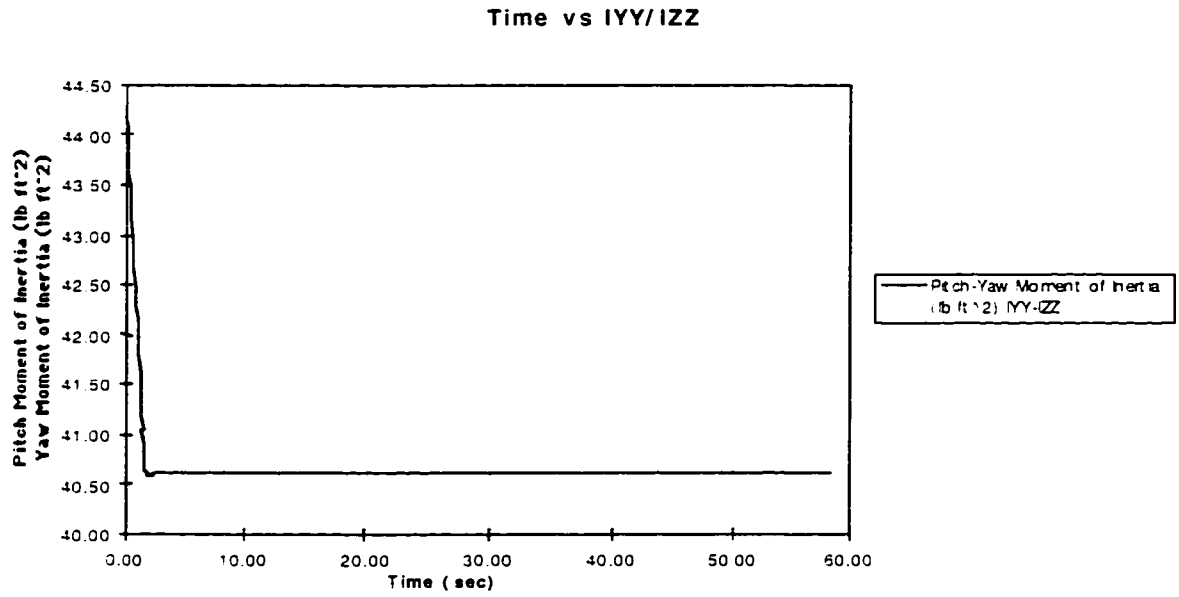


Figure 17. Time vs. Longitudinal (Pitch-Yaw) Moment of Inertia

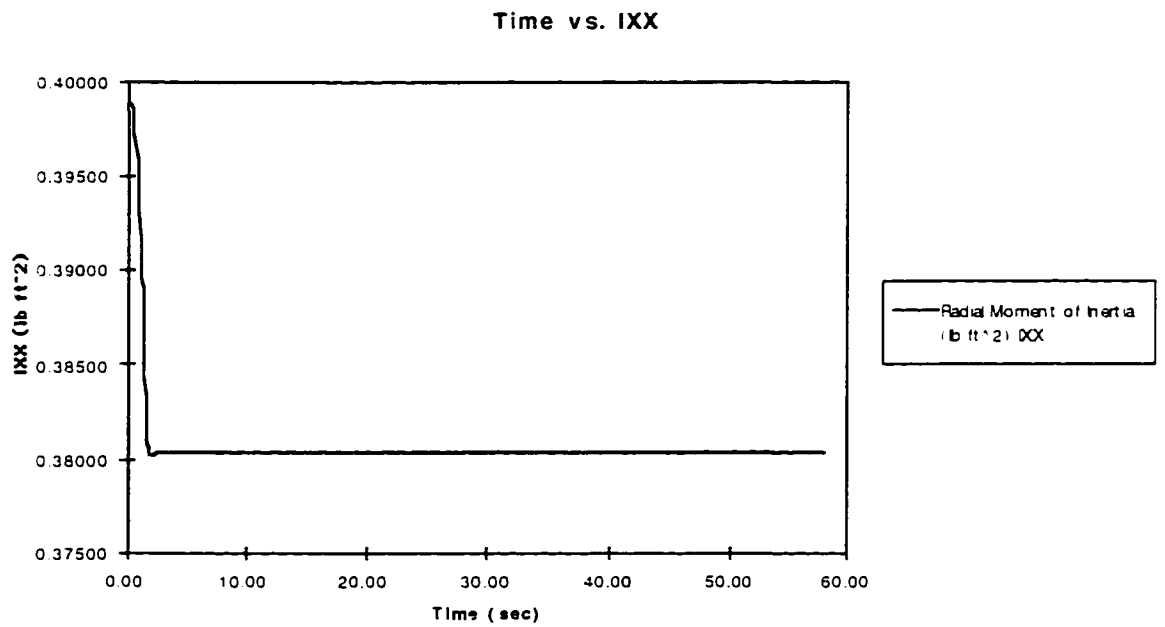


Figure 18. Time vs. Radial Moment of Inertia

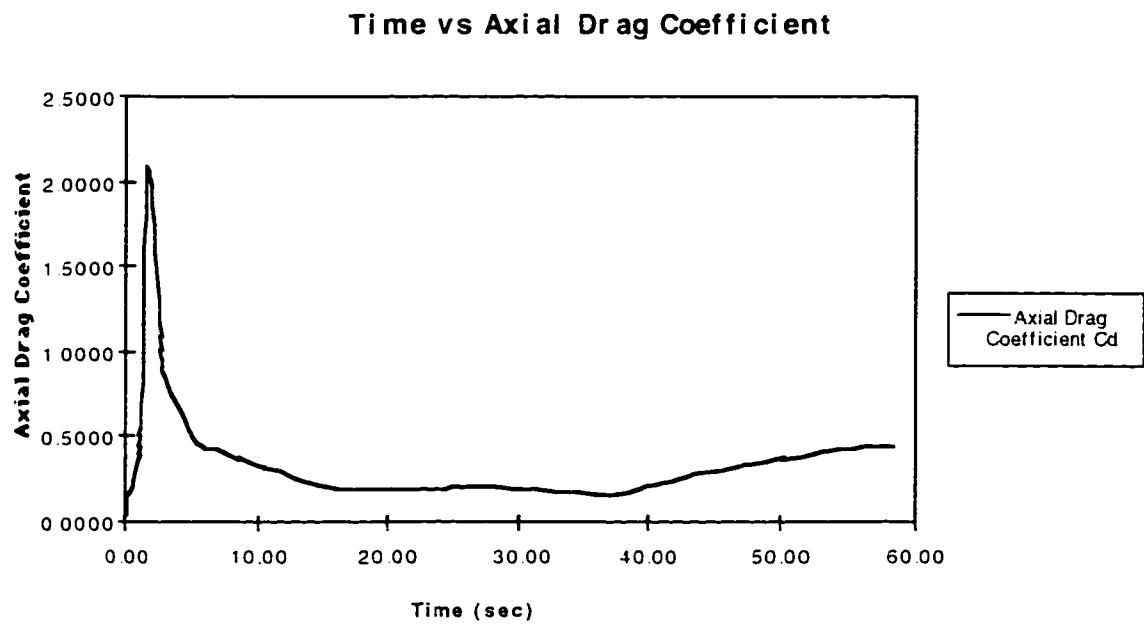


Figure 19. Time vs. Axial Drag Coefficient

## 5 Conclusions and Suggestions For Further Studies

### 5.1 Conclusions

The prediction methods used in this study show good agreement between the predicted altitude, range, and burnout velocity of the vehicle and the flight data. However, errors may accumulate from the following places. First, the estimation of the burn radius and in turn the estimation of the movement of the motor c.g. Second, over estimating the fin drag from the frontal area of the fin flap. Third, neglecting the aeroelasticity effects of the vehicle. Fourth, the estimation of the spin rate during the flight.

### 5.2 Suggestions for Further Studies

There are a number of ways to improve this method of performance prediction. One improvement would be to implement the TAD II Computer Program for Computing the Aerodynamic Derivatives of Sounding Rocket Vehicles. This program would compute the aerodynamic coefficients including a roll driving and damping coefficient. This would reduce the human error factor in hand calculating them. Another improvement would be to implement the optional subroutines Radar Calculations and Frequency Analysis in the LRC-MASS (GEM) program. The radar calculation option would determine the position and velocity of the vehicle with reference to a radar station instead of the launch point. Again, this would reduce the possibility of human error in adjusting the data to reference another point. The frequency analysis option would calculate the frequency and damping rate components of the nutational and precessional vector arms. This would help in forming a complete profile of exactly where and for how long in a given trajectory the coning occurs. The third improvement would be to study the aeroelasticity (bending moments) of the vehicle throughout the flight. The aeroelasticity becomes an issue as the length to diameter ratio grows. This means that for a very long slender vehicle the aeroelasticity will have an affect on the trajectory and performance.

## APPENDIX A: FFAR Flight Data

### A.1 Wind Data

WIND TABLE 21:13:52									
LAYERS 76 MAXALT 300000.00									
LU	P	TRK	VEL	DIR	X-COMP	Y-COMP	BOUNDARY	FLG	POS1 POS2
1	t	0	3.70	50.70	2.86	2.34	0.00	1	.0000 .0000
2	t	0	3.70	50.70	2.86	2.34	647.41	1	.0000 .0000
3	t	0	3.70	50.70	2.86	2.34	680.11	1	.0000 .0000
4	t	0	6.95	57.15	5.84	3.77	695.11	1	.0000 .0000
5	t	0	10.20	63.60	9.14	4.54	710.11	1	.0000 .0000
6	t	0	11.65	65.00	10.56	4.92	730.11	1	.0000 .0000
7	t	0	13.10	66.40	12.00	5.24	750.11	1	.0000 .0000
8	t	0	13.25	66.50	12.15	5.28	775.11	1	.0000 .0000
9	t	0	13.40	66.60	12.30	5.32	800.11	1	.0000 .0000
10	t	0	14.40	66.25	13.18	5.80	825.11	1	.0000 .0000
11	t	0	15.40	65.90	14.06	6.29	850.11	1	.0000 .0000
12	t	0	16.65	61.55	14.64	7.93	882.61	1	.0000 .0000
13	t	0	17.90	57.20	15.05	9.70	915.11	1	.0000 .0000
14	?	?	22.13	77.70	21.63	4.71	947.41	1	1663. -235.
15	?	?	26.47	76.49	25.74	6.18	997.41	1	1567. -256.
16	?	?	25.46	72.98	24.35	7.45	1047.41	1	1475. -282.
17	?	?	21.59	63.91	19.39	9.49	1097.41	1	1397. -313.
18	?	?	23.33	59.44	20.09	11.86	1147.41	1	1291. -368.
19	?	?	27.20	63.16	24.27	12.28	1247.41	1	1170. -437.
20	?	?	28.19	65.82	25.72	11.55	1297.41	1	1069. -485.
21	?	?	27.03	58.15	22.96	14.27	1347.41	1	971.5 -536.
22	?	?	25.82	61.08	22.60	12.49	1397.41	1	874.3 -593.
23	?	?	27.79	61.67	24.46	13.19	1447.41	1	767.2 -652.
24	?	?	25.75	56.72	21.53	14.13	1497.41	1	666.4 -711.
25	?	?	24.43	58.45	20.82	12.78	1547.41	1	529.7 -796.
26	?	?	27.62	69.27	25.83	9.78	1647.41	1	323.1 -899.
27	?	?	21.57	67.98	20.00	8.09	1747.41	1	123.1 -977.
28	?	?	14.40	83.28	14.30	1.69	1847.41	1	-94.6 -.104E+04
29	?	?	15.45	113.84	14.13	-6.25	2067.41	1	-339. -993.
30	?	?	12.10	133.78	8.74	-8.37	2247.41	1	-522. -858.
31	?	?	11.00	143.27	6.58	-8.81	2447.41	1	-640. -727.
32	?	?	11.28	146.86	6.16	-9.44	2647.41	1	-762. -566.
33	?	?	17.88	146.47	9.88	-14.91	2897.41	1	-932. -305.
34	?	?	24.01	149.84	12.06	-20.76	3147.41	1	-.128E+04 300.4
35	?	?	30.75	149.57	15.58	-26.51	3647.41	1	-.189E+04 1294.
36	?	?	34.46	149.91	17.28	-29.82	4147.41	1	-.251E+04 2365.
37	?	?	24.30	161.25	7.81	-23.01	4647.41	1	-.322E+04 4057.
38	?	?	25.20	154.96	10.67	-22.83	5647.41	1	-.395E+04 5742.
39	?	?	23.21	149.60	11.74	-20.01	6647.41	1	-.490E+04 7668.
40	?	?	21.85	158.13	8.14	-20.28	7647.41	1	-.585E+04 9606.
41	?	?	21.58	122.36	18.22	-11.55	9147.41	1	-.125E+05 2637.
42	?	?	30.60	123.12	25.63	-16.72	10647.41	1	-.130E+05 1533.
43	?	?	38.80	135.75	27.08	-27.79	12147.41	1	-.148E+05 3096.
44	?	?	37.92	142.16	23.26	-29.94	13647.41	1	-.167E+05 5363.
45	?	?	40.45	145.04	23.18	-33.16	15147.41	1	-.184E+05 7634.
46	?	?	50.38	154.46	21.72	-45.46	16647.41	1	-.204E+05 .1109E+05
47	?	?	50.79	171.27	7.71	-50.20	18647.41	1	-.220E+05 .1623E+05
48	?	?	62.76	178.85	1.26	-62.75	20647.41	1	-.225E+05 .2340E+05
49	?	?	78.23	189.82	-13.34	-77.09	23147.41	1	-.217E+05 .3395E+05
50	?	?	96.09	185.89	-9.86	-95.58	25647.41	1	-.200E+05 .4481E+05
51	?	?	110.59	185.97	-11.49	-109.99	28147.41	1	-.190E+05 .5549E+05

52	3	152.74	185.47	-14.57	-152.04	30647.41	1	-.175E+05	.6916E+05
53	3	122.39	176.17	-34.06	-117.54	33147.41	1	-.147E+05	.6789E+05
54	3	65.84	203.64	-26.40	-60.32	35647.41	1	-.988E+04	.9927E+05
55	3	64.84	200.60	-22.81	-60.69	38147.41	1	-.603E+04	.1090E+06
56	3	65.11	207.61	-30.18	-57.69	40647.41	1	-26.2	.1226E+06
57	3	71.86	221.20	-47.33	-54.07	45647.41	1	.1199E+05	.1398E+06
58	2	74.49	234.69	-60.79	-43.06	50647.41	1	.4284E+05	.1940E+06
59	2	80.86	236.69	-67.58	-44.40	55647.41	1	.6046E+05	.2062E+06
60	2	93.93	251.32	-88.98	-30.09	60647.41	1	.8430E+05	.2180E+06
61	2	92.62	256.98	-90.24	-20.86	65647.41	1	.1116E+06	.2250E+06
62	2	93.79	256.87	-91.34	-21.30	70647.41	1	.1409E+06	.2311E+06
63	2	102.48	264.58	-102.02	-9.67	75647.41	1	.1762E+06	.2385E+06
64	7	134.56	278.04	-133.24	18.81	80647.41	1	.2581E+06	.2232E+06
65	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90647.41	0	.0000	.0000
66	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100647.41	0	.0000	.0000
67	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110647.41	0	.0000	.0000
68	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120647.41	0	.0000	.0000
69	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	130647.41	0	.0000	.0000
70	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140647.41	0	.0000	.0000
71	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150647.41	0	.0000	.0000
72	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	175647.41	0	.0000	.0000
73	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200647.41	0	.0000	.0000
74	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225647.41	0	.0000	.0000
75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250647.41	0	.0000	.0000
76	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	275647.44	0	.0000	.0000
NUMBER OF MODELS		2		21:13:53					
DIRECTION		50.7	63.6	66.4	66.6	65.9	57.2		
VELOCITY		3.7	10.2	13.1	13.4	15.4	17.9		
VEHICLE		BALLISTIC		NOMINAL		IMPACT		SET LAUNCHER	
NUMBER		AZ	VEL	AZ	EL	RANGE	AZ	EL	NO WIND IMPACT RANGE
T40010		130.2	12.75	3.0	82.60	184.33	354.9	81.50	207.54
				3.1	82.66	183.05	354.9	81.56	206.30
T40011		154.6	16.76	3.0	83.00	186.37	357.2	80.90	224.29
				5.1	83.04	185.57	358.9	80.97	223.18





TABLE 1

TIME	CD-2 (Gauss)	CD-3 (Gauss)	CD-5 (Gauss)	ALTITUDE (Feet)	SPR 1000 (Feet)	CD-1 (Feet)
070443.37	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.38	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.39	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.40	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.41	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.42	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.43	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.44	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.45	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.46	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.47	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.48	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.49	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.50	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.51	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.52	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.53	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.54	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.55	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.56	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.57	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.58	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070443.59	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.00	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.01	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.02	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.03	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.04	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.05	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.06	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.07	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.08	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.09	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.10	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.11	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.12	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.13	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.14	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.15	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.16	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.17	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.18	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.19	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.20	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.21	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.22	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.23	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.24	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.25	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.26	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.27	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.28	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.29	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714
070444.30	7.4377	7.4377	1.1071	1181.24	15.2714	15.2714







TYPE	SIZE (INCHES)	GAL. (LITERS)	GPM (LPM)	S/N	TWA (F/°C)
70500-0C	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70500-10	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70500-20	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70500-30	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70500-40	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70500-50	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70500-60	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70500-70	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70500-80	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70500-90	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70501-0C	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70501-10	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70501-20	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70501-30	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70501-40	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70501-50	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70501-60	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70501-70	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70501-80	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70501-90	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70502-0C	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70502-10	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70502-20	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70502-30	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70502-40	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70502-50	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70502-60	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70502-70	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70502-80	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70502-90	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70503-0C	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70503-10	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70503-20	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70503-30	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70503-40	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70503-50	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70503-60	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70503-70	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70503-80	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70503-90	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70504-0C	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70504-10	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70504-20	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70504-30	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70504-40	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70504-50	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70504-60	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70504-70	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70504-80	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70504-90	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70505-0C	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70505-10	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70505-20	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70505-30	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70505-40	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70505-50	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70505-60	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70505-70	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70505-80	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7
70505-90	7.00	1.13	15.7	15.7	15.7





















[illegible]





## APPENDIX B: Data Sheets

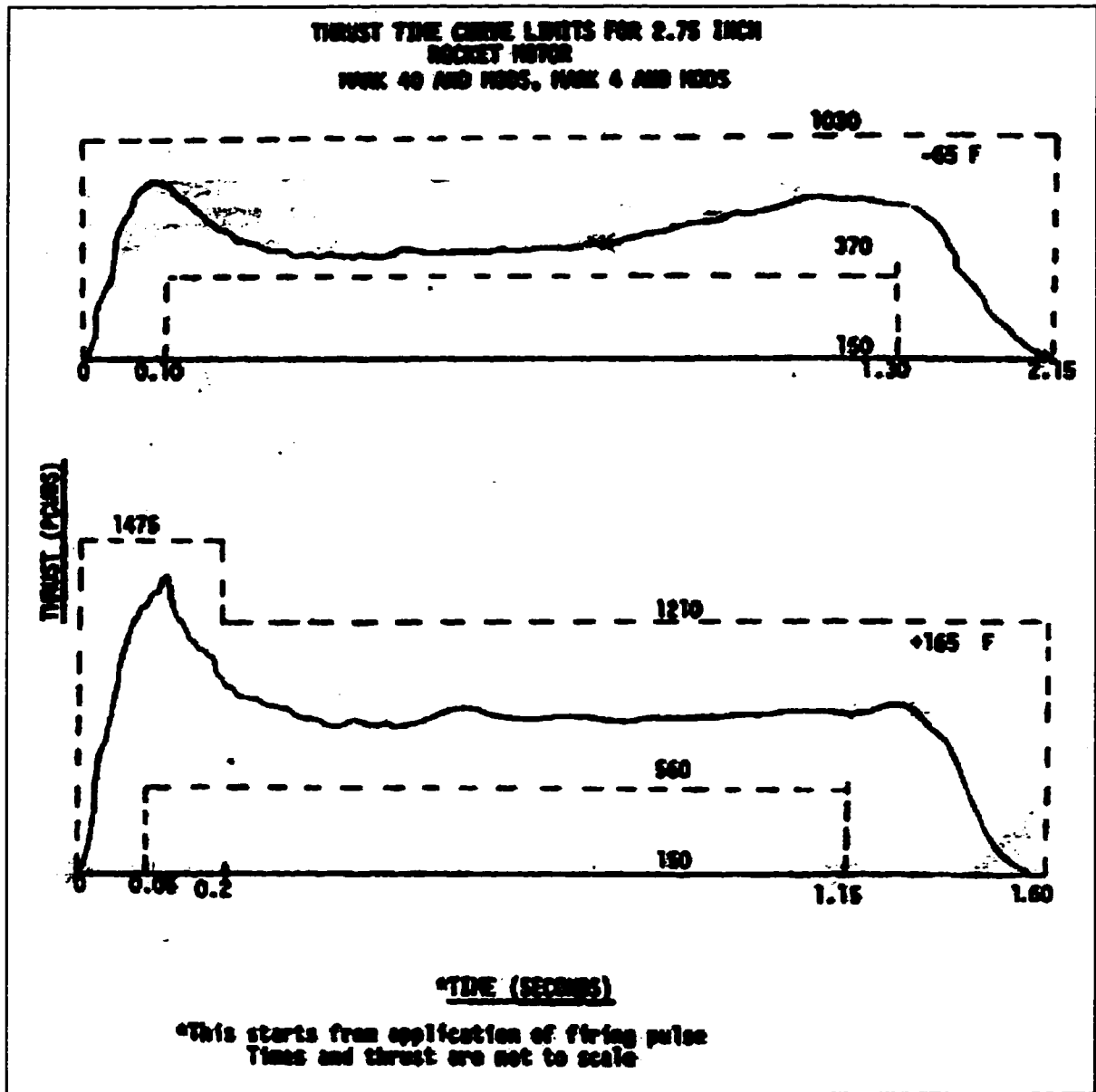
### B.1 Data Sheets

<u>MOTOR WITHOUT WARHEAD</u>		<u>Mk 4 (Mk 40)</u>
Loaded Weight		11.22
Burnout Weight		5.2
Weight of Propellant		5.9
Total Length (Fins in folded position)		39.3
Total Length (Fins in open position)		37.4
Maximum Outside Diameter		2.790
Loaded Center of Gravity (From Front End)		18.5
Burnout Center of Gravity (From Front End)		20.2

Motor Type	Total Fin Span (in)	Exit Spin Rate (rpm)	Maximum Spin Rate (rpm)	Exit Velocity (m/s)	Maximum Acceleration (g)
Mk 40	12.1	1.5	17.5	110.9 m/s 33.8	60

Parameters	Mk 4 Mod 6 ac		
	-10° F	70° F	130° F
Action time (s)	1.56	1.54	1.57
Maximum pressure (psia)	1290	1340	1700
Average pressure (psia)	1200	1210	1210
Maximum thrust (lbf)	780	830	1020
Average thrust (lbf)	750	760	760
Total impulse (lbf-s)	1170	1170	1190
Delivered specific impulse (lbf-s/lbm)	—	198	—





## APPENDIX C: Gravimetrics

### C.1 Motor C.G.

Sara Louise Kralewski  
FFAR: Motor and cg calculations.

Time (secs)	Thrust (lb)	Propellant Weight (lbm)	Motor/In Weight (lbm)	C.G. from IMI Motor/In C.G. (in)	Head/Propellant C.G. (in)	Vehicle C.G. (in)	Vehicle C.G. (in)
0.00	0	5.800	1.220	28.828	7.125	19.888	1.641
0.01	81.4	5.700	1.018	28.885	7.125	19.817	1.535
0.03	272	5.633	1.018	30.014	7.125	19.892	1.433
0.10	228	5.587	1.018	30.034	7.125	19.887	1.331
0.18	280	5.500	1.008	30.110	7.125	19.861	1.232
0.25	277	5.433	1.000	30.130	7.125	19.835	1.130
0.30	281	5.375	1.011	30.219	7.125	19.819	1.030
0.32	218	5.317	1.011	30.260	7.125	19.805	0.935
0.35	218	5.259	1.011	30.215	7.125	19.800	0.840
0.38	218	5.201	1.011	31.013	7.125	19.813	0.745
0.40	173	5.143	1.011	31.025	7.125	19.808	0.650
0.42	173	5.085	1.011	31.037	7.125	19.803	0.555
0.45	184	5.027	1.011	31.234	7.125	19.828	0.460
0.48	184	4.969	1.011	31.234	7.125	19.823	0.365
0.50	0	4.911	1.011	31.234	7.125	19.818	0.270

Motor Characteristics	Mass Length	Payload Length	Distance from IMI to top	Propellant weight burned
Charge	(in)	(in)	(in)	(lb per second)
Length (line labeled)	3.8875	6.375	3.33333333	
Diameter				
28.2				
2.78				
Length (line opening)	1.22	2.003	Mass Weight	Mass/In Weight burned
37.4	2.003	2.003	(lb) 5.849 + 0.00	(lb per second)
			7.140	3.40112844
MASTING #1 (1)	EMPTY (2)	Propellant Double base solid propellant	Weight	Mass/In C.G. moment
18.800	20.100		(lbm)	(lbm) inches per sec
			5.8	0.850

## C.2 Weight Summary

Sara Louise Kralewski  
FFAR: Mass and Dimension Summary

Component:		Mass:	C.G. Location:		Aluminum density (lb/in <sup>3</sup> )	Steel density (lb/in <sup>3</sup> )
Nose Cone:		(lb)	(inches from TN)			
conical shell (solid)		2.847	3.375			0.304165667
truncated end		0.843	1			0.284
Fin Assy:		mass:	location:			
leading edge level		0.000				
rectangular part		0.261	47.49			
4 fin assy		1.046	47.49			
Section #		Mass (lb)	Height (in)	Radius/Width (in)	C.G. Location (from TN)	
1		2.003	3.6875	1.375	4.38	
2		6.849	6.375	1.125	6.25	
3		0.500	6	0.75	8.4375	
4		1.046	5.5	1.25	47.49	
5				(from cit to prop)		
Nose Cone		Mass (lb)	Height (in)	Radius (in)	C.G. Location (from TN)	
Cyl Payload		10.174	33.8	0.5586	26.134	
Fins		9.970	33.8	0.580	26.160	
Fin Assemb		9.902	33.8	0.588	26.169	
Motor		9.834	33.8	0.555	26.178	
Time		9.562	33.8	0.621	26.219	
		9.484	33.8	0.631	26.218	
		9.189	33.8	0.664	26.250	
		9.069	33.8	0.877	26.262	
		7.419	33.8	0.854	26.351	
		6.365	33.8	0.966	26.307	
		6.263	33.8	0.877	26.286	
		5.753	33.8	1.052	26.223	
		5.663	33.8	1.050	26.190	
		4.154	33.8	1.204	27.648	

### C.3 Longitudinal Moments Of Inertia

Sara Louise Krawski									
TR 1: Pitch Moment Of Inertial Calculations									
Vehicle C.G. (in)	#1 (lb in <sup>2</sup> )	#2 (lb in <sup>2</sup> )	#3 (lb in <sup>2</sup> )	#4 (lb in <sup>2</sup> )	#5 (lb in <sup>2</sup> )	TOTAL (lb in <sup>2</sup> )	TOTAL (lb ft <sup>2</sup> )	TOTAL (slug ft <sup>2</sup> )	
19 6891	1.59	26.73	1.57	11.09	973.39	6376.53	44.27	1.376	
19 6169	471.34	896.77	64.67	3243.62	1688.93	6358.96	44.16	1.373	
19 5922	486.92	885.62	64.06	3260.43	1681.73	6353.41	44.12	1.371	
19 5673	465.41	892.10	63.78	3266.19	1675.93	6347.65	44.08	1.370	
19 4844	463.89	878.34	63.51	3272.01	1670.11	6342.82	44.03	1.368	
19 4378	457.65	862.82	62.37	3268.08	1646.46	6325.32	43.82	1.365	
19 3174	456.05	896.96	62.07	3302.50	1640.51	6319.91	43.69	1.364	
19 2650	448.05	840.75	60.72	3331.27	1613.12	6294.52	43.71	1.359	
19 4603	445.68	833.45	60.19	3342.89	1602.27	6284.58	43.64	1.357	
17 8134	398.98	719.89	51.80	3335.69	1436.85	6143.21	42.66	1.326	
17 7444	363.31	634.83	45.52	3694.53	1311.18	6048.39	42.01	1.306	
17 3805	359.60	626.09	44.88	3711.68	1297.93	6040.15	41.89	1.304	
17 3519	340.38	581.02	41.56	3882.28	1228.16	5953.91	41.62	1.294	
17 3519	333.71	565.52	40.42	3935.24	1203.31	5976.41	41.52	1.291	
19 0063	272.57	426.74	30.21	4156.77	981.97	5848.26	40.61	1.262	

## C.4 Radial Moment Of Inertia

Sara Louise Kelowski	
TR 1: Moment Of Inertia Calculations	
SECTION #	RAYONUM MOMENT
#1	
110 Nose cone	1.14
120	
#2	
110 Cyl Payload	5.42
120	
#3	
110 Flare	0.14
120	
#4	
110 4 in Assemb	38.19
120	
TOTAL 110	47.85

Time	20 IIR MOTOR	TOTAL VEHICLE (N)	TOTAL VEHICLE (N)	TOTAL VEHICLE (N)
(sec)	(lb. ft <sup>2</sup> )	(lb. ft <sup>2</sup> )	(lb. ft <sup>2</sup> )	(lb. ft <sup>2</sup> )
0.00	0.21	57.20	0.3085	0.01229
0.06	0.53	57.41	0.3087	0.01229
0.08	0.54	57.41	0.3087	0.01229
0.10	0.54	57.42	0.3087	0.01240
0.16	0.55	57.43	0.3088	0.01240
0.20	0.55	57.43	0.3088	0.01240
0.29	0.55	57.43	0.3088	0.01240
0.33	0.55	57.42	0.3088	0.01240
0.81	0.72	57.09	0.3085	0.01222
1.12	0.72	56.80	0.3031	0.01222
1.15	0.66	56.54	0.3027	0.01221
1.30	0.33	56.21	0.3003	0.01213
1.35	0.21	56.09	0.3005	0.01211
1.77	0.01	54.78	0.3004	0.01163





## D.2.2 ALT4 Data

### D.2.2.1 ALT4 Summary

```

#####
? ALT 4.05e by ROGERS AEROSCIENCE Flight report for: FPAR
#####
TIME Thrust Drag Accel. Velocity Speed of Mach Velocity Altitude
(sec) (lbs) Coeff. (ft/sec2) (ft/sec) Sound No. (mph) (feet)
-----
10.46 0.00 99.999 -32.121 -0.228 989.866 -.000 -0.2 17200.102

Lift-off weight .. 20.37 lbs
Max altitude ..... 17,200.10 ft. 3.26 miles
max mach number .. 1.68
max velocity ..... 1,777.78 ft/sec. at 1.68 sec. (1,212.12 mph)
max acceleration . 45.85 G's at 0.11 sec.
max deceleration . -14.26 G's at 1.78 sec.
burnout alt . 1,734.07 ft at 1.77 sec. (calc step: 0.01 sec.)
burnout velocity . 1,760.09 ft/sec (local Mach 1.668) (1200.06 mph)
coast time . 28.69 seconds

```

Return = data browser; Q = quit;

### D.2.2.2 ALT4 Total Data

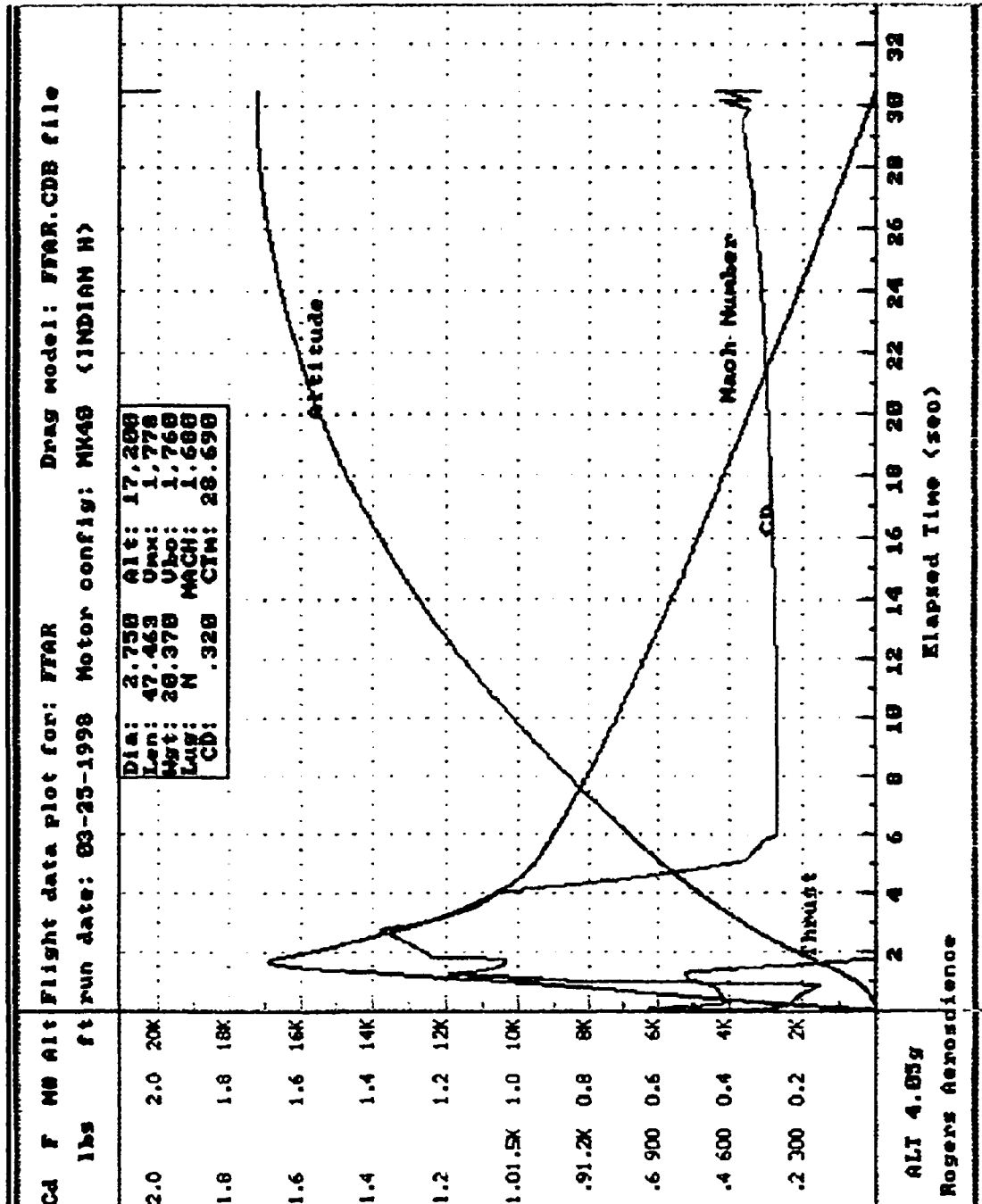
```

?? ALT4 TEXT data browser ?????????????????????????????????????????????
Flight simulation for: FPAR 03-25-1998 12:59:46
TIME Thrust Drag Accel. Velocity Speed of Mach Velocity Altitude
(sec) (lbs) Coeff. (ft/sec2) (ft/sec) Sound No. (mph) (feet)
=====
0.00 0.01 N/A 0.000 0.000 1062.403 0.000 0.0 0.000
0.01 152.34 99.999 0.000 0.000 1062.403 0.000 0.0 0.000
0.02 304.67 0.354 208.423 2.084 1062.407 0.002 1.4 0.010
0.03 457.01 0.336 449.197 6.576 1062.407 0.006 4.5 0.054
0.04 609.34 0.307 690.453 13.481 1062.407 0.013 9.2 0.154
0.05 761.67 0.334 932.481 22.806 1062.406 0.021 15.5 0.335
0.06 914.00 0.276 1175.580 34.561 1062.406 0.033 23.6 0.622
0.07 923.50 0.289 1420.036 48.762 1062.404 0.046 33.2 1.039
0.08 933.00 0.289 1438.664 63.149 1062.403 0.059 43.1 1.598
0.09 935.50 0.284 1457.412 77.723 1062.400 0.073 53.0 2.303
0.10 938.00 0.279 1465.078 92.374 1062.397 0.087 63.0 3.153
0.11 918.25 0.274 1472.784 107.103 1062.394 0.101 73.0 4.151
0.12 898.50 0.269 1444.739 121.550 1062.390 0.114 82.9 5.294
0.13 878.75 0.264 1416.468 135.715 1062.385 0.128 92.5 6.580
0.14 859.00 0.260 1387.978 149.596 1062.380 0.141 102.0 8.007
0.15 839.25 0.257 1359.266 163.189 1062.374 0.154 111.3 9.571
0.16 819.50 0.253 1330.344 176.493 1062.368 0.166 120.3 11.269
0.17 799.75 0.250 1301.210 189.505 1062.361 0.178 129.2 13.099
0.18 780.00 0.247 1271.868 202.225 1062.354 0.190 137.9 15.058
Command Up/Dn/PgUp/PgDn/Home/End (ESC=quit browser)

```



## D.2.3 Rplot



## APPENDIX E: USAF Stability and Control DATCOM

### E.1 DATCOM Input

```

SFLTCON  NALPHA = 4.,
          ALPHA = 0.,2.0,4.0,6.0,
          BETA  = 8.0,
          NMACH = 1.,
          MACH  = .818,
          ALT   = 975.0,
SEND
SREFQ    SREF  = 5.94,
          LREF  = 2.75,
          RHR   = 250.0,
          BLAYER= NATURAL,
          XCG   = 18.4725,
SEND
SAXIBOD  XO    = 1.375,
          TNOSE = CONICAL,
          LNOSE = 3.6875,
          DNOSE = 2.75,
          BNOSE = .5,
          LCENTR= 40.175,
          DCENTR= 2.75,
          DEXIT = 3.25,
SEND
$FINSET1 SECTYP = HEX,
          SSPAN = 1.375,5.525,
          CHORD = 1.25,1.25,
          XLE   = 43.6125,
          SWEEP = 41.,
          STA   = 0.,
          LER   = 2*.0625,
          NPANEL= 4.,
          PHIF  = 0.,90.,180.,270.,
          ZUPPER= 0.05,0.05,
          LMAXU = 0.25,0.1048,
          LFLATU= 0.5,0.7904,
SEND
DAMP
DIM IN
CASEID SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI FFAR
NEXT CASE

```

## E.2 DATCOM Output

THE USAF AUTOMATED MISSILE DATCOM \* REV 6/93 \*  
AERODYNAMIC METHODS FOR MISSILE CONFIGURATIONS  
CONERR - INPUT ERROR CHECKING

0 ERROR CODES - N\* DENOTES THE NUMBER OF OCCURENCES OF EACH  
ERROR

0 A - UNKNOWN VARIABLE NAME

0 B - MISSING EQUAL SIGN FOLLOWING VARIABLE NAME

0 C - NON-ARRAY VARIABLE HAS AN ARRAY ELEMENT DESIGNATION - (N)

0 D - NON-ARRAY VARIABLE HAS MULTIPLE VALUES ASSIGNED

0 E - ASSIGNED VALUES EXCEED ARRAY DIMENSION

0 F - SYNTAX ERROR

\*\*\*\*\* INPUT DATA CARD \*\*\*\*\*

```

1 $FLTCON  NALPHA = 4.,
2     ALPHA = 0.,2.0,4.0,6.0,
3     BETA  = 8.0,
4     NMACH = 1.,
5     MACH  = .818,
6     ALT   = 975.0,
7 $SEND
8 $REFQ    SREF = 5.94,
9     LREF  = 2.75,
10    RHR   = 250.0,
11    BLAYER = NATURAL,  ** SUBSTITUTING NUMERIC FOR NAME
                        NATURAL
12    XCG   = 18.4725,
13 $SEND
14 $AXIBOD  XO   = 1.375,
15    TNOSE = CONICAL,  ** SUBSTITUTING NUMERIC FOR NAME
                        CONICAL
16    LNOSE = 3.6875,
17    DNOSE = 2.75,
18    BNOSE = .5,
19    LCENTR= 40.175,
20    DCENTR= 2.75,
21    DEXIT = 3.25,
22 $SEND
23 $FINSET1 SECTYP = HEX,  ** SUBSTITUTING NUMERIC FOR NAME
                        HEX
24    SSPAN = 1.375,5.525,
25    CHORD  = 1.25,1.25,
26    XLE    = 43.6125,
27    SWEEP  = 41.,

```

```

28     STA  = 0..
29     LER   = 2*.0625.
30     NPANEL = 4..
31     PHIF  = 0.,90.,180.,270..
32     ZUPPER = 0.05,0.05.
33     LMAXU  = 0.25,0.1048.
34     LFLATU = 0.5,0.7904.
35 SEND
36 DAMP
37 DIM IN
38 CASEID SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI FFAR
    NEXT CASE

```

THE USAF AUTOMATED MISSILE DATCOM \* REV 6/93 \*  
 AERODYNAMIC METHODS FOR MISSILE CONFIGURATIONS  
 CASE INPUTS  
 FOLLOWING ARE THE CARDS INPUT FOR THIS CASE

CASE 1  
 PAGE 1

```

SFLTCON  NALPHA = 4.,
          ALPHA = 0.,2.0,4.0,6.0,
          BETA  = 8.0,
          NMACH = 1.,
          MACH  = .818,
          ALT   = 975.0.

```

```

SEND
SREFQ    SREF  = 5.94,
          LREF  = 2.75,
          RHR   = 250.0,
          BLAYER = 1.,
          XCG   = 18.4725.

```

```

SEND
SAXIBOD  XO    = 1.375,
          TNOSE = 0.,
          LNOSE = 3.6875,
          DNOSE = 2.75,
          BNOSE = .5,
          LCENTR = 40.175,
          DCENTR = 2.75,
          DEXIT  = 3.25,

```

```

SEND
SFINSET1 SECTYP = 0.,
          SSPAN  = 1.375,5.525,
          CHORD  = 1.25,1.25,
          XLE    = 43.6125,
          SWEEP  = 41.,
          STA    = 0.,

```

LER = 2\*.0625.  
 NPANEL = 4.,  
 PHIF = 0.,90.,180.,270..  
 ZUPPER = 0.05,0.05.  
 LMAXU = 0.25,0.1048.  
 LFLATU = 0.5,0.7904.  
 SEND  
 DAMP  
 DIM IN  
 CASEID SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI FFAR  
 NEXT CASE

THE BOUNDARY LAYER IS ASSUMED TO DEVELOP NATURALLY OVER ALL COMPONENTS OF THE CONFIGURATION

0 THE INPUT UNITS ARE IN INCHES. THE SCALE FACTOR IS 1.000

THE USAF AUTOMATED MISSILE DATCOM \* REV 6/93 \*  
 AERODYNAMIC METHODS FOR MISSILE CONFIGURATIONS

CASE 1  
 PAGE 2

SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI FFAR

STATIC AERODYNAMICS FOR BODY-FIN SET 1

----- FLIGHT CONDITIONS -----  
 ----- REFERENCE DIMENSIONS -----

MACH NUMBER	ALTITUDE FT	VELOCITY FT/SEC	PRESSURE LB/IN**2	TEMP DEG R	REYNOLDS NUMBER 1/FT	SIDESLIP ANGLE DEG
.82	975.00	910.04	1.419E+01	515.19	5.629E+06	8.00

ROLL ANGLE DEG	REF. AREA IN**2	REF. LONG. IN	LENGTH LAT. IN	MOMENT LONG. IN	REF. CENTER VERTICAL IN
.00	5.940	2.750	2.750	18.472	.000

----- DERIVATIVES (PER DEGREE) -----  
 ----- LONGITUDINAL ----- --- LATERAL DIRECTIONAL ---  
 LONGITUDINAL LATERAL DIRECTIONAL

ALPHA	CN	CM	CA	CY	CLN	CLL
.00	.000	.000	.302	-1.710	10.466	.000

2.00	.423	-2.572	.301	-1.707	10.403	-.011
4.00	.862	-5.273	.297	-1.720	10.463	-.009
6.00	1.279	-7.670	.291	-1.705	10.205	-.010

CNA	CMA	CYB	CLNB	CLLB
2.073E-01	-1.255E+00	-2.601E-01	1.364E+00	0.000E+00
2.156E-01	-1.318E+00	-2.585E-01	1.367E+00	2.989E-03
2.140E-01	-1.272E+00	-2.312E-01	1.132E+00	-3.788E-03
2.026E-01	-1.126E+00	-2.270E-01	1.140E+00	-5.381E-03

ALPHA	CL	CD	CL/CD	X-C.P.
.00	.000	.302	.000	-5.198
2.00	.412	.315	1.308	-6.082
4.00	.840	.356	2.358	-6.114
6.00	1.242	.423	2.934	-5.997

0

## PANEL DEFLECTION ANGLES (DEGREES)

FIN SET	FIN 1	FIN 2	FIN 3	FIN 4
1	.00	.00	.00	.00

THE USAF AUTOMATED MISSILE DATCOM \* REV 6/93 \*  
AERODYNAMIC METHODS FOR MISSILE CONFIGURATIONS

CASE 1  
PAGE 3

SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI FFAR

BODY + 1 FIN SET DYNAMIC DERIVATIVES

----- FLIGHT CONDITIONS -----  
----- REFERENCE DIMENSIONS -----

MACH NUMBER	ALTITUDE FT	VELOCITY FT/SEC	PRESSURE LB/IN**2	TEMP DEG R	REYNOLDS NUMBER 1/FT	SIDESLIP ANGLE DEG
.82	975.00	910.04	1.419E+01	515.19	5.629E+06	8.00

ROLL ANGLE DEG	REF. AREA IN**2	REF. LENGTH LONG. IN	LAT. IN	MOMENT LONG. IN	REF. CENTER VERTICAL IN
.00	5.940	2.750	2.750	18.472	.000

```
----- DYNAMIC DERIVATIVES (PER DEGREE) -----  
ALPHA      CNQ      CNAD      CMQ+CMAD  
  .0      3.332E+00    1.268E+00    -8.51090E+00  
  2.0      3.357E+00    1.310E+00    -8.58887E+00  
  4.0      3.389E+00    1.363E+00    -8.68559E+00  
  6.0      3.427E+00    1.425E+00    -8.80108E+00  
  
I *** END OF JOB ***
```

## APPENDIX F: NASA Wallops Sens5d Trajectory and Wind-Sensitivity Calculations for Unguided Rockets

### F.1 Sens5d Input

#### F.1.1 Data Set #1

```

&DLIST
  GDLATL= 65.12952894,
  LONGL =-147.4882341,
  TZERO = 0.,
  AZERO = 647.41,
  VZERO = 0.,
  DTAI = 0.1,
  DMAX = 0.1
/
&BLIST
  NPL = 1,
  PLM = 9.2,
  AZGDL = 0,
  NANG = 1,
  ANG = 82,
  NLEV = 19,
  ALTW = 710.1,850.3,1047.06,1447.2,1647.0,1847.68,2067.44,3647.21
        .5647.3,7647.1,10647.2,12147.8,13647.31,15147.7,16647.3
        .18647.8,20647.1,23647.99,23147.5,25647.64,
  SPEED = 10.2,15.1,26.3,27.8,27.6,14.4,15.5,30.8,25.2,21.9
        .31,0.38,8.38,1,40.1,50.3,51.0,62.8,78.1,96.33,
  DIR = 63.6,66.0,73.1,61.7,69.3,83.3,113.8,-149.6,-155.1
        .-158.1,123.0,-136.4,-142.1,-145.7,-154.6,-171.1
        .-179.055,-190.0632,-186.524,
  IROT = 1,
  IPRINT= 0,
  JSPENT= 0
/
&FLIST
  WPL = 9.2,
  AZGDL = 0,
  ELGDL = 82,
  WIND = 14,
  WNAZ =-140,
  NLEV = 10,
  ALEV = 2000,4000,6000,8000,10000,12000,14000,16000,18000,20000,
  IROT=1,

```



```

    IPRINT = 0.
    IWW=0
  /
  &ULIST
    WPL = 9.2,
    AZGDL = 0.
    NANG = 1.
    ANG = 82.
    WIND = 25.
    ALOW = 850,
    AHIGH = 20000,
    IROT = 1,
    IPRINT = 0
  /

```

### F.1.2 Data Set #2

FOLDING FIN AIRCRAFT ROCKET WITH MK40 MOTOR

SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI

ROCKET WEIGHT, BURN-OUT TIME

11.22, 1.77

N. START TIMES FOR PHASES

2, 0.0, 1.77

N. START TIMES FOR SPENT STAGES

0

N. TABLE OF WEIGHTS FOR SPENT STAGES

0

PHASE NO. 1 BEGINS FFAR THRUSTING

NOZZLE EXIT AREA, LENGTH: NOSE TO NOZZLE, REF. AREA, REF. DIAMETER

0.226, 3.76, 0.04125, 0.2292

N. TIME TABLE FOR THRUST AND PROPELLANT WEIGHT

14, 0.00, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1, 0.18, 0.2, 0.29, 0.33, 0.81, 1.12

, 1.15, 1.3, 1.35, 1.77

N. THRUSTS AT SEA LEVEL

14, 0, 914, 933, 938, 780, 727, 621, 618, 649, 769, 773

, 783, 764, 0.0

N. PROPELLANT WEIGHTS (NOT MASS)

14, 5.9, 5.7, 5.633, 5.567, 5.3, 5.233, 4.933, 4.817, 3.2

, 2.167, 2.067, 1.567, 1.4, 0.0

N. TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR AXIAL DRAG COEFFS.

9, .001, .087, .213, .315, .818, 1.168, 1.416, 1.535, 1.681

N. AXIAL DRAG COEFFS.

9, 1.15, .21, .177, .167, .527, 2.864, 2.301, 2.03, 1.805

N, TIME TABLE FOR C.G. (FROM NOSE) DISTANCE AND PITCH MOMENT OF INERTIA

14, 0.00, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1, 0.18, 0.2, 0.29, 0.33, 0.81, 1.12  
. 1.15, 1.3, 1.35, 1.77

N, C.G. DISTANCE FROM NOSE

14, 1.641, 1.635, 1.633, 1.631, 1.622, 1.62, 1.61, 1.605  
. 1.538, 1.484, 1.479, 1.448, 1.438, 1.334

N, PITCH MOMENTS OF INERTIA

14, 44.278, 44.16, 44.12, 44.08, 43.93, 43.89, 43.71  
. 43.64, 42.66, 42.01, 41.95, 41.62, 41.52, 40.61

N, TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR PITCH DAMPING COEFFS.

9, .001, .087, .213, .315, .818, 1.168, 1.416, 1.535, 1.681

N, PITCH DAMPING COEFFS.

9, 5.8365, 4.7115, 4.8108, 4.9383, 7.9752, 10.8203  
. 5.1023, 4.3612, 4.0765

N, TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR SLOPE-OF-NORMAL FORCE COEFFS.

9, .001, .087, .213, .315, .818, 1.168, 1.416, 1.535, 1.681

N, SLOPE OF NORMAL FORCE COEFFS.

9, .2077, .1919, .1922, .1928, .2156, .2449, .1772, .1663, .1537

N, TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR C.P. (FROM NOSE) DISTANCES

9, .001, .087, .213, .315, .818, 1.168, 1.416, 1.535, 1.681

N, C.P. DISTANCES FROM NOSE

9, 2.8556, 2.7661, 2.7664, 2.7684, 2.9332, 3.0098, 2.678  
. 2.6006, 2.5213

PHASE NO.2 BEGINS. FOLDING FIN AIRCRAFT ROCKET COASTING

NOZZLE EXIT AREA, LENGTH: NOSE TO NOZZLE, REF. AREA, REF. DIAMETER

0.0226, 3.76, 0.04125, 0.2292

N, TIME TABLE FOR THRUST AND PROPELLANT WEIGHT

1, 0.0

N, THRUSTS AT VACUUM

1, 0.0

N, PROPELLANT WEIGHTS (NOT MASS)

1, 0.0

N, TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR AXIAL DRAG COEFFS.

13, .002, .149, .218, .469, .591, .69  
. .774, .851, .926, 1.045, 1.305, 1.654, 1.681

N, AXIAL DRAG COEFFS.

13, 1.031, .2070, .1910, .1640, .1750, .21, .3320, .6520, .997  
. 3.728, 2.638, 1.84, 1.805

N, TIME TABLE FOR C.G. (FROM NOSE) DISTANCE AND PITCH MOMENT OF INERTIA

1, 0.0

N, C.G. DISTANCE FROM NOSE

1, 1.334

N, PITCH MOMENTS OF INERTIA

1, 40.61

N, TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR PITCH DAMPING COEFFS.

13, .002, .149, .218, .469, .591, .69

. .774. .851. .926. 1.045. 1.305. 1.654. 1.681  
 N. PITCH DAMPING COEFFS.  
 13. 8.3453. 7.4970. 7.5129. 7.7161. 5.1869. 9.7314. 10.2014  
 . 10.7434. 11.4374. 13.4401. 11.7556. 4.2665. 4.0765  
 N. TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR SLOPE-OF-NORMAL FORCE COEFFS.  
 13. .002. .149. .218. .469. .591. .69  
 . .774. .851. .926. 1.045. 1.305. 1.654. 1.681  
 N. SLOPE OF NORMAL FORCE COEFFS.  
 13. .2001. .1918. .1919. .1941. .1690. .2139. .2183. .2221  
 . .2274. .2529. .2295. .1561. .1537  
 N. TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR C.P. (FROM NOSE) DISTANCES  
 13. .002. .149. .218. .469. .591. .69  
 . .774. .851. .926. 1.045. 1.305. 1.654. 1.681  
 N. C.P. DISTANCES FROM NOSE  
 13. 2.8138. 2.7666. 2.7677. 2.7787. 2.6034. 2.8796. 2.9004  
 . 2.9277. 2.9591. 3.0045. 2.9740. 2.5319. 2.5213

## F.2 Sens5d Output

1 SENS-5D CALCULATIONS BEGIN -----

INPUT DATA SET NO. 1

&DLIST

GDLATL= 65.12952894.

LONGL =-147.4882341.

TZERO = 0..

AZERO = 647.41.

VZERO = 0..

DTAI = 0.1.

DMAX = 0.1

/

&BLIST

NPL = 1,

PLM = 9.2.

AZGDL = 0.

NANG = 1.

ANG = 82.

NLEV = 19.

ALTW = 710.1.850.3.1047.06.1447.2.1647.0.1847.68.2067.44.3647.21

.5647.3.7647.1.10647.2.12147.8.13647.31.15147.7.16647.3

.18647.8.20647.1.23647.99.23147.5.25647.64.

SPEED = 10.2.15.1.26.3.27.8.27.6.14.4.15.5.30.8.25.2.21.9

.31.0.38.8.38.1.40.1.50.3.51.0.62.8.78.1.96.33.

```

DIR   = 63.6.66.0,73.1,61.7,69.3,83.3,113.8,-149.6,-155.1
      .-158.1,123.0,-136.4,-142.1,-145.7,-154.6,-171.1
      .-179.055,-190.0632,-186.524.
IROT = 1.
IPRINT= 1.
JSPENT= 0
/
&FLIST
WPL = 9.2.
AZGDL = 0.
ELGDL = 82.
WIND = 14.
WNAZ = -140.
NLEV = 10.
ALEV = 2000,4000,6000,8000,10000,12000,14000,16000,18000,20000.
IROT=1,
IPRINT = 0.
IWW=0
/
&ULIST
WPL = 9.2.
AZGDL = 0.
NANG = 1,
ANG = 82.
WIND = 25.
ALOW = 850.
AHIGH = 20000.
IROT = 1.
IPRINT = 0
/
1 INPUT DATA SET NO. 2

FOLDING FIN AICRAFT ROCKET WITH MK40 MOTOR SARA LOUISE
KRALEWSKI
ROCKET WEIGHT, BURN-OUT TIME
11.22. 1.77
N. START TIMES FOR PHASES
2. 0.0. 1.77
N. START TIMES FOR SPENT STAGES
0
N. TABLE OF WEIGHTS FOR SPENT STAGES
0
PHASE NO. 1 BEGINS FFAR THRUSTING
NOZZLE EXIT AREA, LENGTH: NOSE TO NOZZLE, REF. AREA, REF. DIAMETER
0.226,3.76, 0.04125, 0.2292
N, TIME TABLE FOR THRUST AND PROPELLANT WEIGHT
14, 0.00, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1, 0.18, 0.2, 0.29, 0.33, 0.81, 1.12
, 1.15, 1.3, 1.35, 1.77

```

N. THRUSTS AT SEA LEVEL

14. 0. 914, 933, 938, 780, 727, 621, 618, 649, 769, 773  
. 783, 764, 0.0

N. PROPELLANT WEIGHTS (NOT MASS)

14. 5.9, 5.7, 5.633, 5.567, 5.3, 5.233, 4.933, 4.817, 3.2  
. 2.167, 2.067, 1.567, 1.4, 0.0

N. TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR AXIAL DRAG COEFFS.

9. .001, .087, .213, .315, .818, 1.168, 1.416, 1.535, 1.681

N. AXIAL DRAG COEFFS.

9. 1.15, .21, .177, .167, .527, 2.864, 2.301, 2.03, 1.805

N. TIME TABLE FOR C.G. (FROM NOSE) DISTANCE AND PITCH MOMENT OF INERTIA

14. 0.00, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1, 0.18, 0.2, 0.29, 0.33, 0.81, 1.12  
. 1.15, 1.3, 1.35, 1.77

N. C.G. DISTANCE FROM NOSE

14. 1.641, 1.635, 1.633, 1.631, 1.622, 1.62, 1.61, 1.605  
. 1.538, 1.484, 1.479, 1.448, 1.438, 1.334

N. PITCH MOMENTS OF INERTIA

14. 44.278, 44.16, 44.12, 44.08, 43.93, 43.89, 43.71  
. 43.64, 42.66, 42.01, 41.95, 41.62, 41.52, 40.61

N. TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR PITCH DAMPING COEFFS.

9. .001, .087, .213, .315, .818, 1.168, 1.416, 1.535, 1.681

N. PITCH DAMPING COEFFS.

9. 5.8365, 4.7115, 4.8108, 4.9383, 7.9752, 10.8203  
. 5.1023, 4.3612, 4.0765

N. TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR SLOPE-OF-NORMAL FORCE COEFFS.

9. .001, .087, .213, .315, .818, 1.168, 1.416, 1.535, 1.681

N. SLOPE OF NORMAL FORCE COEFFS.

9. .2077, .1919, .1922, .1928, .2156, .2449, .1772, .1663, .1537

N. TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR C.P. (FROM NOSE) DISTANCES

9. .001, .087, .213, .315, .818, 1.168, 1.416, 1.535, 1.681

N. C.P. DISTANCES FROM NOSE

9. 2.8556, 2.7661, 2.7664, 2.7684, 2.9332, 3.0098, 2.678  
. 2.6006, 2.5213

PHASE NO.2 BEGINS. FOLDING FIN AIRCRAFT ROCKET COASTING

NOZZLE EXIT AREA, LENGTH: NOSE TO NOZZLE, REF. AREA, REF. DIAMETER

0.0226, 3.76, 0.04125, 0.2292

N. TIME TABLE FOR THRUST AND PROPELLANT WEIGHT

1. 0.0

N. THRUSTS AT VACUUM

1. 0.0

N. PROPELLANT WEIGHTS (NOT MASS)

1. 0.0

N. TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR AXIAL DRAG COEFFS.

13. .002, .149, .218, .469, .591, .69  
. .774, .851, .926, 1.045, 1.305, 1.654, 1.681

N. AXIAL DRAG COEFFS.

13. 1.031, .2070, .1910, .1640, .1750, .21, .3320, .6520, .997

, 3.728, 2.638, 1.84, 1.805  
 N, TIME TABLE FOR C.G. (FROM NOSE) DISTANCE AND PITCH MOMENT OF INERTIA  
 1, 0.0  
 N, C.G. DISTANCE FROM NOSE  
 1, 1.334  
 N, PITCH MOMENTS OF INERTIA  
 1, 40.61  
 N, TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR PITCH DAMPING COEFFS.  
 13, .002, .149, .218, .469, .591, .69  
 , .774, .851, .926, 1.045, 1.305, 1.654, 1.681  
 N, PITCH DAMPING COEFFS.  
 13, 8.3453, 7.4970, 7.5129, 7.7161, 5.1869, 9.7314, 10.2014  
 , 10.7434, 11.4374, 13.4401, 11.7556, 4.2665, 4.0765  
 N, TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR SLOPE-OF-NORMAL FORCE COEFFS.  
 13, .002, .149, .218, .469, .591, .69  
 , .774, .851, .926, 1.045, 1.305, 1.654, 1.681  
 N, SLOPE OF NORMAL FORCE COEFFS.  
 13, .2001, .1918, .1919, .1941, .1690, .2139, .2183, .2221  
 , .2274, .2529, .2295, .1561, .1537  
 N, TABLE OF MACH NOS. FOR C.P. (FROM NOSE) DISTANCES  
 13, .002, .149, .218, .469, .591, .69  
 , .774, .851, .926, 1.045, 1.305, 1.654, 1.681  
 N, C.P. DISTANCES FROM NOSE  
 13, 2.8138, 2.7666, 2.7677, 2.7787, 2.6034, 2.8796, 2.9004  
 , 2.9277, 2.9591, 3.0045, 2.9740, 2.5319, 2.5213

INASA WALLOPS FLIGHT CENTER  
 WALLOPS ISLAND, VIRGINIA  
 TRAJECTORY SUMMARY AT BURN-OUT, APOGEE AND IMPACT  
 VERSION 4.7

VEHICLE = FOLDING FIN AICRAFT ROCKET WITH MK40 MOTOR  
 SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI  
 PAY LOAD = 9.19 LBS  
 LAUNCH AZ = .00 DEG

WIND = VARIABLE WIND SUPPLIED BY USER  
 EARTH = ROTATING MODEL  
 I DetaILED PRINT-OUT OF TRAJECTORY FOR LAUNCH ELEVATION = 82.00 DEG  
 UNITS ARE F-P-S-DEGREE, EXCEPT RANGE(NM) AND ACC(G0).

TM	RG	BEAR	ALT	EL	AZ	ACC	M#	TST	DG	D/PRES	WT	WDN	WDE
.00	.00	180.00	647.	80.56	360.00	.1	.00	21.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	80.20	360.00	.2	.00	23.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	79.86	360.00	.3	.00	25.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0

.00	.00	180.00	647.	79.54	360.00	.4	.00	28.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	79.24	360.00	.5	.00	30.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	78.97	360.00	.6	.00	33.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	78.72	360.00	.7	.00	35.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	78.50	360.00	.8	.00	37.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	78.31	360.00	1.0	.00	40.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	77.72	360.00	2.0	.00	61.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	77.76	360.00	2.2	.00	66.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	77.84	360.00	2.5	.00	71.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	77.94	360.00	2.7	.00	75.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	78.05	360.00	2.9	.00	80.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.00	.00	180.00	647.	78.17	360.00	3.2	.00	85.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	78.30	360.00	3.4	.00	90.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	78.42	360.00	3.6	.00	94.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	78.55	360.00	3.9	.00	99.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	79.46	360.00	6.0	.00	142.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	79.62	360.00	6.4	.00	152.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	79.75	360.00	6.9	.00	161.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	79.88	360.00	7.4	.00	171.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	79.99	360.00	7.8	.00	180.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	80.09	360.00	8.3	.00	190.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	80.19	360.00	8.8	.00	199.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	80.27	360.00	9.3	.00	209.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.01	.00	180.00	647.	80.35	360.00	9.7	.00	218.	0.	0.	20.4	.0	.0
.02	.00	180.00	647.	80.83	360.00	13.9	.00	304.	0.	0.	20.3	.0	.0
.02	.00	180.00	647.	80.91	360.00	14.9	.00	323.	0.	0.	20.3	.0	.0
.02	.00	180.00	647.	80.97	360.00	15.8	.00	342.	0.	0.	20.3	.0	.0
.02	.00	180.00	647.	81.03	360.00	16.8	.01	361.	0.	0.	20.3	.0	.0
.02	.00	180.00	647.	81.08	360.00	17.7	.01	380.	0.	0.	20.3	.0	.0
.03	.00	180.00	647.	81.12	360.00	18.6	.01	399.	0.	0.	20.3	.0	.0
.03	.00	180.00	647.	81.17	360.00	19.6	.01	418.	0.	0.	20.3	.0	.0
.03	.00	180.00	647.	81.20	360.00	20.5	.01	437.	0.	0.	20.3	.0	.0
.03	.00	180.00	648.	81.24	360.00	21.5	.01	456.	0.	0.	20.3	.0	.0
.04	.00	180.00	648.	81.45	360.00	30.0	.02	628.	0.	0.	20.3	.0	.0
TM	RG	BEAR	ALT	EL	AZ	ACC	M#	TST	DG	D/P	WT	WDN	WDE
.04	.00	180.00	648.	81.49	360.00	31.9	.02	666.	0.	1	20.3	.0	.0
.05	.00	180.00	648.	81.52	360.00	33.8	.02	704.	0.	1.	20.2	.0	.0
.05	.00	180.00	648.	81.54	360.00	35.7	.02	742.	0.	1.	20.2	.0	.0
.05	.00	180.00	648.	81.56	360.00	30.	.03	780.	0.	1.	20.2	.0	.0
.05	.00	180.00	648.	81.59	360.00	33.	.03	818.	0.	1.	20.2	.0	.0
.06	.00	180.00	648.	81.60	360.00	36.	.03	856.	0.	1.	20.2	.0	.0
.06	.00	180.00	648.	81.62	360.00	40.	.04	894.	0.	2.	20.2	.0	.0
.06	.00	180.00	648.	81.64	360.00	43.	.04	926.	0.	2.	20.2	.0	.0
.08	.00	180.00	649.	81.70	360.00	45.6	.06	940.	0.	5.	20.1	.0	.0
.08	.00	180.00	649.	81.71	360.00	69.	.06	942.	0.	6.	20.1	.0	.0
.08	.00	180.00	649.	81.71	360.00	73.	.07	944.	0.	6.	20.1	.0	.0

.08	.00	180.00	650.	81.72	360.00	76	.07	945.	0.	7.	20.1	.0	.0
.09	.00	180.00	650.	81.72	360.00	80.	.07	945.	0.	7	20.1	.0	.0
.09	.00	180.00	650.	81.73	360.00	84.	.08	946.	0.	8.	20.1	.0	.0
.09	.00	180.00	650.	81.73	360.00	87.	.08	947.	0.	9.	20.1	.0	.0
.09	.00	180.00	650.	81.74	360.00	91.	.08	947.	0.	10.	20.1	.0	.0
.10	.00	180.00	651.	81.74	360.00	95.	.09	948.	0.	10	20.1	.0	.0
.12	.00	180.00	654.	81.76	360.00	135.	.12	904.	0.	21.	20.0	.0	.0
.13	.00	180.00	654.	81.77	360.00	138.	.12	899.	0.	22.	20.0	.0	.0
.13	.00	180.00	654.	81.77	360.00	142.	.13	894.	0.	24	20.0	.0	.0
.13	.00	180.00	655.	81.77	360.00	146.	.13	889.	0.	25.	20.0	.0	.0
.13	.00	180.00	655.	81.77	360.00	149.	.13	884.	0.	26.	20.0	.0	.0
.14	.00	180.01	656.	81.77	360.00	152.	.14	879.	0.	27.	20.0	.0	.0
.14	.00	180.01	656.	81.77	360.00	156.	.14	874.	0.	28.	19.9	.0	.0
.14	.00	180.01	656.	81.77	360.00	159.	.14	869.	0.	30.	19.9	.0	.0
.14	.00	180.02	657.	81.77	360.00	163.	.15	864.	0.	31.	19.9	.0	.0
.17	.00	359.99	661.	81.78	360.00	193.	.17	820.	0.	43.	19.9	.0	.0
.17	.00	360.00	662.	81.78	360.00	199.	.18	810.	0.	46.	19.8	.0	.0
.18	.00	360.00	663.	81.78	360.00	205.	.18	800.	0.	49.	19.8	.0	.0
.18	.00	360.00	664.	81.78	360.00	212.	.19	790.	0.	52.	19.8	.0	.0
.19	.00	360.00	665.	81.78	360.00	218.	.20	777.	0.	55.	19.8	.0	.0
.20	.00	360.00	667.	81.78	360.00	230.	.21	750.	0.	62.	19.8	.0	.0
.20	.00	360.00	668.	81.78	360.00	233.	.21	744.	0.	63.	19.7	.0	.0
.20	.00	360.00	668.	81.78	360.00	236.	.21	738.	0.	65.	19.7	.0	.0
.20	.00	360.00	669.	81.78	360.00	239.	.21	735.	0.	66.	19.7	.0	.0
.21	.00	360.00	669.	81.78	360.00	242.	.22	732.	0.	68.	19.7	.0	.0
.21	.00	360.00	670.	81.78	360.00	245.	.22	729.	1.	70.	19.7	.0	.0
.23	.00	360.00	676.	81.78	360.00	270.	.24	703.	1.	85.	19.6	.0	.0

TM	RG	BEAR	ALT	EL	AZ	ACC	M#	TST	DG	D/P	WT	WDN	WDE
.24	.00	360.00	677.	81.78	360.00	276.	.25	697.	1.	89.	19.6	.0	.0
.24	.00	360.00	678.	81.78	360.00	281.	.25	691.	1.	92.	19.6	.0	.0
.25	.00	360.00	680.	81.78	360.00	287.	.26	685.	1.	96.	19.6	.0	.0
.25	.00	360.00	681.	81.78	360.00	292.	.26	679.	1.	99.	19.6	.0	.0
.26	.00	360.00	683.	81.78	360.00	298.	.27	673.	1.	103	19.6	.0	.0
.26	.00	360.00	684.	81.78	360.00	303.	.27	667.	1.	107.	19.5	.0	.0
.27	.00	360.00	686.	81.78	360.00	308.	.28	662.	1.	111	19.5	.0	.0
.27	.00	360.00	687.	81.78	360.00	314.	.28	656.	1.	115.	19.5	.0	.0
.33	.00	360.00	706.	81.78	360.00	370.	.33	630.	1.	159	19.3	.0	.0
.33	.00	360.00	708.	81.78	360.00	375.	.34	630.	1.	163	19.3	.0	.0
.34	.00	360.00	710.	81.78	360.00	380.	.34	630.	1.	168.	19.3	.0	.0
.35	.00	360.00	713.	82.32	349.73	390.	.35	631.	1.	170	19.3	-4.6	-9.2
.35	.00	360.00	714.	82.32	349.76	392.	.35	631.	1.	180	19.3	-4.6	-9.3
.35	.00	359.99	715.	82.32	349.78	395.	.36	632.	1.	182.	19.3	-4.6	-9.3
.35	.00	359.99	716.	82.32	349.80	398.	.36	632.	2.	185.	19.2	-4.6	-9.3
.36	.00	359.99	717.	82.32	349.83	400.	.36	632.	2.	187.	19.2	-4.6	-9.4
.36	.00	359.99	718.	82.32	349.85	403.	.36	632.	2.	189.	19.2	-4.6	-9.4
.38	.00	359.98	727.	82.30	350.03	426.	.38	634.	2.	212.	19.1	-4.7	-9.7



.39	.00	359.98	730.	82.30	350.06	431.	.39	634.	2.	217.	19.1	-4.	-9.8
.39	.00	359.97	732.	82.30	350.09	436.	.39	634.	2.	222.	19.1	-4.8	-9.9
.40	.00	359.97	734.	82.30	350.12	441.	.40	635.	2.	227.	19.1	-4.8	-9.9
.40	.00	359.96	736.	82.29	350.15	446.	.40	635.	2.	233.	19.1	-4.8	-10.
.41	.00	359.96	738.	82.29	350.18	452.	.41	635.	2.	238.	19.1	-4.9	-10.
.41	.00	359.95	741.	82.29	350.21	457.	.41	636.	2.	244.	19.0	-4.9	-10.
.42	.00	359.95	743.	82.29	350.23	462.	.42	636.	2.	249.	19.0	-.9	-10.2
.42	.00	359.94	745.	82.29	350.25	467.	.42	637.	3.	255.	19.	-4.9	-10.3
.47	.00	359.89	767.	82.27	350.40	514.	.46	640.	3.	308.	18.9	-5.2	-11.
.48	.00	359.88	772.	82.27	350.42	525.	.47	641.	4.	321.	18.8	-5.2	-11.
.49	.00	359.86	777.	82.26	350.44	535.	.48	641.	4.	334.	18.8	-5.3	-11
.50	.00	359.85	783.	82.26	350.45	546.	.49	642.	4.	347.	18.8	-5.4	-11
.51	.00	359.84	788.	82.26	350.46	557.	.50	643.	4.	361.	18.7	-5.4	-11
.52	.00	359.82	794.	82.26	350.47	567.	.51	644.	5.	375.	18.7	-5.5	-11
.53	.00	359.81	799.	82.26	350.47	578.	.52	644.	5.	389.	18.7	-5.6	-12
.54	.00	359.79	805.	82.25	350.48	589.	.53	645.	5.	403.	18.6	-5.6	-12
.55	.00	359.78	811.	82.25	350.48	599.	.54	646.	6.	418.	18.6	-5.7	-12
.64	.01	359.66	869.	82.22	350.15	697.	.63	653.	9.	565.	18.3	-6.3	-14
.66	.01	359.63	883.	82.21	349.94	719.	.65	654.	10.	601.	18.2	-6.4	-15
.68	.01	359.61	897.	82.20	349.73	741.	.67	656.	11.	638.	18.	-6.5	-16

TM	RG	BEAR	ALT	EL	AZ	ACC	M#	TST	DG	D/P	WT	WDN	WDE
.70	.01	359.59	912.	82.19	349.52	764.	.69	657.	12.	677	18.1	-6.6	-17
.72	.01	359.57	927.	82.18	349.32	786.	.71	659.	13.	716.	18.0	-6.7	-18
.74	.01	359.55	943.	82.17	349.13	808.	.73	660.	14.	758.	18.0	-6.9	-19
.76	.01	359.53	959.	82.15	348.94	831.	.75	662.	16.	800.	17.9	-7.0	-20
.78	.01	359.51	976.	82.14	348.76	853.	.77	663.	17.	844.	17.8	-7.1	-21
.80	.01	359.50	993.	82.13	348.59	876.	.79	665.	19.	889.	17.8	-7.2	-22
.89	.01	359.46	1076.	82.09	348.68	980.	.88	697.	44.	1110.	17.5	-8.0	-25
.90	.01	359.46	1086.	82.09	348.86	992.	.89	701.	48.	1136.	17.4	-8.2	-25
.91	.01	359.46	1095.	82.09	349.04	1004.	.90	705.	53.	1163.	17.4	-8.3	-25
.92	.01	359.47	1105.	82.09	349.23	1015.	.91	709.	57.	1190.	17.4	-8.5	-25
.93	.01	359.47	1116.	82.10	349.42	1027.	.93	713.	62.	1217	17.3	-8.6	-25
.94	.01	359.47	1126.	82.10	349.62	1039.	.94	717.	67.	1245.	17.3	-8.7	-25
.95	.01	359.48	1136.	82.10	349.81	1051.	.95	721.	73.	1273.	17.3	-8.9	-25
.96	.01	359.49	1147.	82.10	350.02	1062.	.96	725.	78.	1330.	17.2	-9.0	-25
.97	.01	359.50	1157.	82.10	350.22	1074.	.97	729.	84.	1330.	17.2	-9.2	-25
1.06	.01	359.66	1257.	82.09	352.24	1179.	1.06	765.	142.	1598	16.9	-10.6	-24
1.77	.04	3.16	2317.	80.72	3.55	1615.	1.46	263	200	2889.	14.5	9.5	-9.5
2.01	.05	3.63	2689.	80.41	4.67	1464.	1.32	0	150	2347.	14.5	14.2	-2.5
3.00	.08	4.44	3868.	78.85	9.58	1032.	.93	0.	53.	1118.	14.5	26.2	15.0
4.11	.11	4.93	4927.	78.31	9.34	918	.83	0.	20.	858.	14.5	24.2	12.4
5.03	.14	5.19	5729.	77.92	8.98	858.	.78	0.	11.	731.	14.5	22.8	10.5
6.07	.17	5.40	6578.	77.43	8.79	805.	.73	0.	7.	627.	14.5	21.7	9.5
7.03	.19	5.55	7315.	76.95	8.60	762.	.70	0.	5.	549.	14.5	20.7	8.6
8.07	.22	5.67	8069.	76.43	6.94	719.	.66	0.	4.	477.	14.5	19.8	3.4
9.04	.24	5.76	8726.	75.91	4.40	681.	.63	0.	3.	419.	14.5	19.1	-4.1

10.08	.27	5.83	9396.	75.26	1.71	642.	.59	0.	3.	365.	14.5	18.3	-11.7
11.04	.29	5.88	9978.	74.55	359.29	607.56	0.	2.	320.	14.5	17.7	-18.4	
12.08	.31	5.93	10570.	73.68	356.77	569..53	0.	2.	277.	14.5	17.0	-25.1	
13.04	.34	5.95	11082.	72.43	1.78	536.	.49	0.	2.	239.	14.5	20.1	-10.7
14.08	.36	5.97	11599.	70.67	7.91	500.	.46	0.	1.	203.	14.5	24.0	7.5
15.04	.39	5.99	12042.	68.72	12.89	468.	.43	0.	1.	174.	14.5	27.3	23.0
16.08	.41	6.01	12486.	66.88	13.81	433.	.40	0.	1.	146.	14.5	28.5	26.0
17.03	.43	6.03	12863.	65.12	13.55	402.	.37	0.	1.	124.	14.5	29.0	25.2
18.07	.46	6.05	13235.	62.93	13.30	369.	.34	0.	1.	102	14.5	29.5	24.3
19.03	.48	6.07	13547.	60.57	13.09	339.	.31	0.	1.	84.	14.5	29.9	23.6
20.07	.50	6.09	13849.	57.55	12.99	308.	.28	0.	1.	67	14.5	30.5	23.3
21.03	.53	6.10	14097.	54.24	12.94	279.	.25	0.	0.	54.	14.5	31.0	23.2
22.07	.55	6.12	14330.	49.97	12.90	250.	.22	0.	0.	42.	14.5	31.5	23.0

TM	RG	BEAR	ALT	EL	AZ	ACC	M#	TST	DG	D/P	WT	WDN	WDE
23.03	.57	6.14	14514.	45.27	12.87	225.	.19	0.	0.	32.	14.5	31.8	22.9
24.07	.60	6.16	14679.	39.16	12.85	199.	1.0	0.	0.	24.	14.5	32.2	22.8
25.03	.62	6.17	14800.	32.42	12.83	178.	.14	0.	0.	18.	14.5	32.4	22.8
26.07	.64	6.19	14898.	23.83	12.83	159.	.12	0.	0.	13.	14.5	32.6	22.7
27.03	.66	6.20	14956.	14.76	12.84	146.	.11	0.	0.	10.	14.5	32.7	22.7
28.07	.69	6.22	14986.	4.04	12.87	138.	.10	0.	0.	8.	14.5	32.8	22.7
28.44	.69	6.23	14988.	.13	12.88	138.	.10	0.	0.	8.	14.5	32.8	22.7
29.04	.71	6.24	14983.	-6.22	12.91	139.	.10	0.	0.	8.	14.5	32.8	22.7
30.04	.73	6.25	14947.	-16.41	12.96	146.	.11	0.	0.	10.	14.5	32.7	22.
31.04	.75	6.27	14880.	-25.66	13.02	160.	.13	0.	0.	13.	14.5	32.6	22.
32.04	.78	6.28	14780.	-33.70	13.08	179.	.15	0.	0.	18.	14.5	32.4	22.8
33.04	.80	6.30	14649.	-40.50	13.15	201.	.17	0.	0.	25.	14.5	32.1	22.
34.04	.82	6.32	14486.	-46.18	13.24	225.	.20	0.	0.	33.	14.5	31.8	23.
35.0	.84	6.33	14291.	-50.91	13.34	251.	.22	0.	0.	42.	14.5	31.4	23.
36.04	.87	6.35	14064.	-54.87	13.46	278.	.25	0.	0.	54.	14.5	30.9	23.
37.04	.89	6.36	13806.	-58.19	13.59	305.	.28	0.	1.	67.	14.5	30.4	23.
38.04	.91	6.38	13517.	-61.00	13.81	333.	.30	0.	1.	81.	14.5	29.9	23.
39.04	.93	6.39	13196.	-63.37	14.13	361.	.33	0.	1.	98.	14.5	29.5	24.
40.04	.95	6.41	12845.	-65.41	14.50	390.	.36	0.	1.	116.	14.5	29.0	25.
41.04	.98	6.43	12464.	-67.17	14.89	418.	.38	0.	1.	136.	14.5	28.5	26.
42.04	1.00	6.45	12052.	-68.89	14.18	447.	.41	0.	1.	159.	14.5	27.4	23.
43.04	1.02	6.47	11611.	-70.93	9.06	475.	.44	0.	1.	183.	14.5	24.1	7.
44.04	1.04	6.48	11140.	-72.64	3.10	503.	.46	0.	1.	210.	14.5	20.6	-8
45.04	1.06	6.50	10640.	-74.01	356.42	531.	.49	0.	2.	240.	14.5	16.9	-25
46.04	1.08	6.52	10111.	-74.85	358.67	558.	.52	0.	2.	270.	14.5	17.5	-19
47.04	1.10	6.53	9554.	-75.58	1.06	585.	.54	0.	2.	302.	14.5	18.1	-13
48.04	1.13	6.54	8969.	-76.20	3.60	612.	.56	0.	2.	336.	14.5	18.8	-6.
49.04	1.15	6.55	8357.	-76.74	6.27	638.	.59	0.	3.	372.	14.5	19.5	.1
50.04	1.17	6.57	7719.	-77.20	9.05	663.	.61	0.	3.	410	14.5	20.2	7.
51.04	1.19	6.58	7055.	-77.66	9.65	688.	.63	0.	3.	450.	14.5	21.1	8.
52.04	1.21	6.59	6366.	-78.08	9.98	711.	.65	0.	4.	492.	14.5	21.9	9.
53.04	1.23	6.60	5654.	-78.47	10.33	734.	.67	0.	4.	535.	14.5	22.8	11

54.04	1.25	6.61	4920.	-78.77	11.03	755.	.68	0.	5.	580.	14.5	24.2	12
55.04	1.27	6.63	4164.	-79.04	11.75	775.	.70	0.	6.	625.	14.5	25.6	14
56.04	1.29	6.64	3389.	-79.62	10.69	793.	.72	0.	7.	671.	14.5	23.2	10
57.04	1.31	6.66	2596.	-80.81	5.10	809.	.73	0.	8.	717.	14.5	13.0	-4.
58.04	1.32	6.67	1788.	-82.34	358.68	822.	.74	0.	9.	764.	14.5	-4.1	-17.
59.64	1.35	6.69	471.	-82.49	7.32	839.	.75	0.	10.	825.	14.5	.0	.0

TM	RG	BEAR	ALT	EL	AZ	ACC	M#	TST	DG	D/PRES	WT	WDN	WDE
60.04	1.36	6.69	138.	-82.61	7.34	.3	.75	0.	11.	840.	14.5	.0	.0

A P O G E E				B U R N O U T						
EL	TIME	ALT	RANGE	TIME	ALT	RANGE	VEL	FLT/EL	FLT/AZ	
(DEG)	(SEC)	(FT)	(NM)	(SEC)	(FT)	(NM)	(FT/SEC)	(DEG)	(DEG)	
82.00	28.44	14988.	.7	1.77	2317.	.0	1614.71	81.02	5.83	

I M P A C T

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TIME	RANGE	AZ
(SEC)	(NM)	(DEG)
60.21	1.4	6.70

INASA WALLOPS FLIGHT CENTER  
 WALLOPS ISLAND, VIRGINIA  
 F(Z)-CURVE AND BALLISTIC WIND FACTORS  
 VERSION 4.7

VEHICLE = FOLDING FIN AICRAFT ROCKET WITH MK40 MOTOR  
 SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI  
 PAY LOAD = 9.19 LBS  
 LAUNCH EL = 82.00 DEG  
 LAUNCH AZ = .00 DEG  
 WIND = 14.00 FT/SEC ( 4.27 M/SEC)-140.00 DEG AZ FROM NORTH  
 EARTH = ROTATING MODEL

Z	WIND ALT		IMPACT RANGE		F(Z)	DF(Z)	WIND	
ALT	(FT)	(M)	(NM)	(KM)	F(Z)-F(Z-1)	(FT)	(M)	
1	2000.	610.	1.18	2.19	.00000	.00000	2000.	610.
2	4000.	1219.	1.14	2.11	2.17319	2.17319	4000.	1219.

3	6000.	1829.	1.15	2.13	1.71431	-.45889	6000.	1829.
4	8000.	2438.	1.15	2.14	1.50923	-.20508	8000.	2438.
5	10000.	3048.	1.16	2.14	1.36937	-.13986	10000.	3048.
6	12000.	3658.	1.16	2.15	1.24058	-.12879	12000.	3658.
7	14000.	4267.	1.16	2.15	1.10639	-.13419	14000.	4267.
8	16000.	4877.	1.16	2.15	1.00000	-.10639	16000.	4877.
9	18000.	5486.	1.16	2.15	1.00000	.00000	18000.	5486.
10	20000.	6096.	1.16	2.15	1.00000	.00000	20000.	6096.

INASA WALLOPS FLIGHT CENTER  
 WALLOPS ISLAND, VIRGINIA  
 UNIT-WIND EFFECTS, CORIOLIS DEFLECTION AND RANGE DERIVATIVE  
 VERSION 4.7

VEHICLE = FOLDING FIN AICRAFT ROCKET WITH MK40 MOTOR  
 SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI  
 PAY LOAD = 9.19 LBS  
 LAUNCH AZ = .00 DEG  
 WIND = 25.00 FT/SEC ( 7.62 M/SEC).  
 EARTH = ROTATING MODEL

#### F-P-S SYSTEM

LAUNCH EL (DEG)	NO-WIND IMPACT RANGE(NM)	IMPACT AZ(DEG)	CORIOLIS DEFLECTION NORTH(NM)	EAST(NM))
82.00	1.18	359.99	-.01	.00

RANGE DERIV (NM/DEG)	UNIT - WIND EFFECTS		
	HEAD(NM/FPS)	TAIL(NM/FPS)	CROSS(NM/FPS)
-.14224	-.00129	.00120	.00090

#### M-K-S SYSTEM

LAUNCH EL (DEG)	NO-WIND IMPACT RANGE(KM)	IMPACT AZ(DEG)	CORIOLIS DEFLECTION NORTH(KM)	EAST(KM))
82.00	2.19	359.99	-.02	.00

RANGE DERIV (KM/DEG)	UNIT - WIND EFFECTS		
	HEAD(KM/MPS)	TAIL(KM/MPS)	CROSS(KM/MPS)
-.26343	-.00785	.00731	.00549

THIS CONCLUDES THE CALCULATION.

## APPENDIX G: NASA Langley Research Center LRC- MASS (GEM)

### G.1 LRC-MASS (Gem) Input

X26\$ FOLDING FIN AIRCRAFT ROCKET SARA KRALEWSKI 6-DOF (02/17/98)

X33\$ FFAR (MK40) CG VS TIME

1 0 14 1

0.0 .06 .08 .1 .18 .2 .29 .33 .81 1.12 1.15 1.3 1.35 1.77

0

1.641 1.635 1.633 1.631 1.622 1.62 1.61 1.605 1.538 1.484

1.479 1.448 1.438 1.334

\$

X33\$ FFAR (MK40) IXX VS TIME

1 0 14 1

0.0 .06 .08 .1 .18 .2 .29 .33 .81 1.12 1.15 1.3 1.35 1.77

0

.3985 .3987 .3987 .3987 .3988 .3988 .3988 .3988 .3965

.3931 .3927 .3903 .3895 .3804

\$

X33\$ FFAR (MK40) IYY VS TIME

1 0 14 1

0.0 .06 .08 .1 .18 .2 .29 .33 .81 1.12 1.15 1.3 1.35 1.77

0

44.27 44.16 44.12 44.08 43.93 43.89 43.71 43.64 42.66

42.01 41.95 41.62 41.52 40.61

\$

X33\$ FFAR (MK40) WEIGHT VS TIME (LESS PAYLOAD)

1 0 14 1

0.0 .06 .08 .1 .18 .2 .29 .33 .81 1.12 1.15 1.3 1.35 1.77

0

11.22 11.016 10.948 10.88 10.608 10.54 10.234 10.115 8.465

7.411 7.309 6.799 6.628 5.2

\$

X33\$ FFAR (MK40) THRUST VS TIME

1 0 14 1

0.0 .06 .08 .1 .18 .2 .29 .33 .81 1.12 1.15 1.3 1.35 1.77

0

0 914 933 938 780 727 621 618 649 769 773 783 764 0

\$

X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CX VS MACH NUMBER

1 0 9 1

.001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681

0

1.15 .21 .177 .167 .527 2.864 2.301 2.03 1.805  
 S  
 X9\$ UNITY TABLE  
 1 0 2 1 0 999 0 1 1  
 S  
 X9\$ DUMMY TABLE  
 1 0 2 1 0 999 0 0 0  
 S  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CN VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 .402 .371 .372 .373 .423 .488 .357 .336 .313  
 S  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CN-Q VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 3.04 2.735 2.762 2.796 3.358 2.859 1.365 1.303 1.254  
 S  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CM VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 2.131 1.837 1.859 1.889 2.572 3.241 1.914 1.722 1.613  
 S  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CMQ VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 16.79 14.18 14.6 14.87 10.01 10.95 8.38 8.02 7.999  
 S  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CM-ALPHA VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 1.103 .9553 .9643 .9776 1.317 1.623 .9391  
 .8399 .7812  
 S  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CN-ALPHA VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 .2077 .1919 .1922 .1928 .2156 .2449 .1772  
 .1663 .1537  
 S  
 X9\$ FFAR (MK40) CG COASTING  
 1 0 2 1

1.77 80  
 0  
 1.334 1.334  
 S  
 X9S FFAR (MK40) IXX COASTING  
 1 0 2 1  
 1.77 80  
 0  
 .3429 .3429  
 S  
 X9S FFAR (MK40) IYY COASTING  
 1 0 2 1  
 1.77 80  
 0  
 40.6 40.6  
 S  
 X9S FFAR (MK40) WEIGHT COASTING  
 1 0 2 1  
 1.77 80  
 0  
 5.2 5.2  
 S  
 X9S FFAR (MK40) THRUST COASTING  
 1 0 2 1  
 1.77 80  
 0  
 0 0  
 S  
 X31S FFAR (MK40) CX COASTING  
 1 0 13 1  
 .002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926  
 1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681  
 0  
 1.031 .207 .191 .164 .175 .21 .332 .652 .977  
 3.728 2.638 1.84 1.805  
 S  
 X31S FFAR (MK40) CN COASTING  
 1 0 13 1  
 .002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926  
 1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681  
 0  
 .387 .371 .371 .377 .327 .414 .423 .434  
 .446 .499 .46 .318 .313  
 S  
 X31S FFAR (MK40) CNQ COASTING  
 1 0 13 1  
 .002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926  
 1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681

```

0
3.297 3.117 3.125 3.199 2.619 3.613 3.708
3.67 3.55 3.539 1.702 1.277 1.254
$
X31$ FFAR (MK40) CM COASTING
1 0 13 1
.002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926
1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681
0
2.498 2.319 2.323 2.375 1.811 2.793 2.889
3.016 3.16 3.635 3.29 1.662 1.613
$
X31$ FFAR (MK40) CMQ COASTING
1 0 13 1
.002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926
1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681
0
20.118 18.479 18.74 19.23 13.8 13.57 12.51 12.07
12.29 12.46 12.13 8.14 7.9998
$
X31$ FFAR (MK40) CM-ALPHA COASTING
1 0 13 1
.002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926
1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681
0
1.295 1.203 1.203 1.223 .9393 1.444 1.493 1.553
1.62 1.846 1.633 .8061 .7812
$
X31$ FFAR (MK40) CN-ALPHA COASTING
1 0 13 1
.002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926
1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681
0
.2001 .1918 .1919 .1941 .169 .2139 .2183 .2221 .2274
.2529 .2295 .1561 .1537
$
X1 0 0 0$
FFAR MK40 MOTOR 6-D SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI
TIME(SEC) ALT(ft)
X 0 95 28 0 0 0 31$
6001 20.42 PAYLOAD AND VEHICLE WEIGHT
43 0.0001 MAX TRUNCATION ERROR ALLOWED
50 1 OBLATE ROTATING EARTH
51 0 NO WINDS
52 1 '62 STD ATMOSPHERE
53 .001953125 INITIAL DELTA TIME(SEC)
55 1 THRUST ON
56 0 RUNGE-KUTTA INTEGRATION

```



```

57 1      VARIABLE DELTA T
59 3      BINARY TAPE OUTPUT
60 1      INPUT BODY RATES
    175 3600    ROLL RATE(DEG/SEC)
    176 2.0     PITCH RATE(DEG/SEC)
    177 0.0     YAW RATE(DEG/SEC)
61 9.765625E-4 MINIMUM DELTA T
62 1.0       MAXIMUM DELTA T
64 2        POSITION INPUT OPTION 2
100 0.       CURRENT TIME
101 0        INITIAL TIME
107 65.129   LATITUDE
106 -147.49  LONGITUDE
108 647.0    ALTITUDE
65 4        VELOCITY INPUT OPTION 4
120 1.       VELOCITY
121 82       VELOCITY VECTOR ELEVATION
122 0.       VELOCITY VECTOR AZIMUTH
66 2        BODY ORIENTATION INPUT OPTION 2
    138 0.0    BANK ANGLE
    139 82     BODY ELEVATION
    140 0.     BODY AZIMUTH
67 400000    HEIGHT OF SENSIBLE ATMOSPHERE
68 2        NONLINEAR AERODYNAMICS
70 0        DO NOT USE THIS OPTION
73 10       TAKE 10 STEPS BEFORE DOUBLING DELTA T
156 .04125   REFERENCE AREA
157 .2292    REF DIAMETER
173 -147.49  REFERENCE LONGITUDE
174 65.129   REFERENCE LATITUDE
600 1        STOP WHEN
601 100      CURRENT TIME
602 1.77     EQUALS 1 SEC
650 0        PRINT WHEN
651 100      CURRENT TIME CHANGES BY
652 0.1      A SECOND
656 0        WRITE THE OUTPUT TAPE WHEN
657 100      CURRENT TIME CHANGES BY
658 0.1      A TENTH OF A SECOND
701 6        PRINT ON FILE 6
702 3        NUMBER OF INDICES TO PRINT
703 100 704 108
815 2        FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OPTION ON
817 0.15915494 CONVERT RAD/SEC TO CPS IN FREQUENCY ROUTINE
900 0.0      CONSTANT=ZERO
901 1.0      CONSTANT=UNITY
902 -1.0     MULTIPLIER
903 -0.08333333 CONSTANT(FT/IN)

```

904 0.0 FIN CANT (RAD)  
 905 0.0 X WIND  
 906 0.0 Y WIND  
 907 0.0 YCG  
 908 0. ZCG  
 909 9.2 PAYLOAD WEIGHT  
 911 1.0 APACHE THRUST MULTIPLIER  
 1000 0. THRUST MISALIGNMENT  
 1001 90.0 THRUST MISALIGNMENT IN BODY PITCH PLANE  
 1022 .27083 NOZZLE EXIT AREA  
 1064 1 THRUST AND WEIGHT RATE OPTION 1  
 1074 1 WEIGHT OPTION 1  
 1084 0 ATTITUDE CONTROL OPTION 0  
 1144 0.0 START TIME FOR BODY MOMENT CALCULATIONS  
 1145 999 STOP TIME FOR BODY MOMENT CALCULATIONS  
 1164 1 ONE ROCKET  
 1208 -4.11 THRUST APPLICATION POINT  
 1209 0. Y THRUST OFFSET  
 1210 0. Z THRUST OFFSET  
 1238 77 USE TABLES 77-79 FOR CG POSITIONS  
 1271 0 COORDINATE OPTION  
 5000 4 SCALE 4 VARIABLES  
 5001 175 ROLL RATE IN DEG/SEC  
 5101 2.777778E-3 TO ROLL RATE IN CPS  
 5002 531 PDOT IN DEG/SEC2  
 5102 2.777778E-3 TO PDOT IN CYCLES/SEC2  
 5003 108 ALTITUDE IN FEET  
 5103 3.048E-4 TO ALTITUDE IN KILOMETERS  
 5004 578 RANGE IN FEET  
 5104 1.645788E-4 TO RANGE IN NAUTICAL MILES  
 5410 1 JET DAMPING ON  
 5411 0 NO EXTERNAL FORCES  
 5412 0 NO EXTERNAL MOMENTS  
 5329 0. TAIL MISALIGNMENT (RAD)  
 5498 0 LABELS AT BEGINNING OF PHASE ONLY  
 5500 3 NUMBER OF INDICES TO WRITE ON TAPE  
 5501 100 5502 108  
 \$  
 1 9 7 108 0 0 335 0 905 0 0 0 0 \$ WIND X  
 2 9 7 108 0 0 336 0 906 0 0 0 0 \$ WIND Y  
 3 9 7 108 0 0 337 0 900 -1 0 0 0 \$ WIND Z = 0.  
 4 9 7 108 0 0 338 0 901 -1 0 0 0 \$ PRESSURE RATIO  
 5 9 7 108 0 0 339 0 901 -1 0 0 0 \$ DENSITY RATIO  
 6 9 7 108 0 0 340 0 901 -1 0 0 0 \$ SOUND SPEED RATIO  
 7 9 7 108 0 0 341 0 901 -1 0 0 0 \$ VISCOSITY RATIO  
 16 9 6 401 0 0 417 0 902 0 0 0 0 \$ CD THRUSTING  
 23 9 9 401 0 0 424 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ CN  
 24 9 10 401 0 0 425 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ CNQ

```

25 9 13 401 0 0 426 0 901 0 0 0 0 $ CN ALPHA
26 9 7 401 0 0 427 0 900 -1 0 0 0 $ CNP ALPHA = 0
27 9 7 401 0 0 483 0 904 0 0 0 0 $ CL DELTA
28 9 7 401 0 0 484 0 901 0 0 0 0 $ CLP
31 9 11 401 0 0 487 0 902 0 0 0 0 $ CM
32 9 12 401 0 0 488 0 902 0 0 0 0 $ CMQ
37 9 14 401 0 0 493 0 902 0 0 0 0 $ CM ALPHA
41 9 5 100 0 0 1042 0 911 0 0 0 0 $ THRUST
61 9 4 100 0 0 1054 0 901 0 0 0 0 $ WEIGHT
71 9 2 100 0 0 161 0 901 0 0 0 0 $ IXX
72 9 7 100 0 0 162 0 900 0 0 0 0 $ IXY = 0.
73 9 7 100 0 0 163 0 900 0 0 0 0 $ IXZ = 0.
74 9 3 100 0 0 165 0 901 0 0 0 0 $ IYY
75 9 7 100 0 0 166 0 900 0 0 0 0 $ IYZ = 0.
76 9 3 100 0 0 169 0 901 0 0 0 0 $ IZZ
77 9 1 100 0 0 1205 0 901 0 0 0 0 $ XCG
78 9 8 100 0 0 1206 0 907 -1 0 0 0 $ YCG
79 9 8 100 0 0 1207 0 908 -1 0 0 0 $ ZCG
X 1 1 0 0 $
COAST TO APOGEE
X0 8 0 0 0 0 34 $
6001 14.4
55 0
601 121
602 0.
53 1
650 0
651 100
652 .1
$
X 1 1 0 0 $
COAST TO IMPACT
X0 7 0 0 0 0 34 $
601 108 602 0.
650 0
651 100
652 .1
601 100 602 1220
$

```

## G.2 LRC-MASS (GEM) Output

```
#####
#####
#####WFF Code 840 Local Area VAXcluster - VMS
Version V5.3-1
#####
#####
GGGGGGGGG EEEEEEE MMM MMM
GGGGGGGGG EEEEEEE MMMM MMMM
GGG EEE MMMMMMMMMMMM
GGG GGGGG EEEEEEE MMM MMM MMM
GGG GGGGG EEEEEEE MMM M MMM
GGG GGG EEE MMM MMM
GGGGGGGGG EEEEEEE MMM MMM
GGGGGGGGG EEEEEEE MMM MMM
```

RUN STARTED 5-MAR-1998 13:22:59.11

SRBPO VERSION

ON CLUSTER NODE ACAD5

5.0

```
#####
##### INPUT FILE : SYSSUSER:[KRALEWSKI]FFARSK4.T:19
#####
##### OUTPUT FILE: NL:[J]FOR020.DAT:
#####
```

X26\$ FOLDING FIN AIRCRAFT ROCKET SARA KRALEWSKI 6-DOF (02/17/98)

X33\$ FFAR (MK40) CG VS TIME

1 0 14 1

0.0 .06 .08 .1 .18 .2 .29 .33 .81 1.12 1.15 1.3 1.35 1.77

0

1.641 1.635 1.633 1.631 1.622 1.62 1.61 1.605 1.538 1.484

1.479 1.448 1.438 1.334

\$

X33\$ FFAR (MK40) IXX VS TIME

1 0 14 1

0.0 .06 .08 .1 .18 .2 .29 .33 .81 1.12 1.15 1.3 1.35 1.77

0

.3985 .3987 .3987 .3987 .3988 .3988 .3988 .3988 .3965

.3931 .3927 .3903 .3895 .3804

\$

X33\$ FFAR (MK40) IYY VS TIME

1 0 14 1

0.0 .06 .08 .1 .18 .2 .29 .33 .81 1.12 1.15 1.3 1.35 1.77

0

44.27 44.16 44.12 44.08 43.93 43.89 43.71 43.64 42.66

42.01 41.95 41.62 41.52 40.61  
 \$  
 X33\$ FFAR (MK40) WEIGHT VS TIME (LESS PAYLOAD)  
 1 0 14 1  
 0.0 .06 .08 .1 .18 .2 .29 .33 .81 1.12 1.15 1.3 1.35 1.77  
 0  
 11.22 11.016 10.948 10.88 10.608 10.54 10.234 10.115 8.465  
 7.411 7.309 6.799 6.628 5.2  
 \$  
 X33\$ FFAR (MK40) THRUST VS TIME  
 1 0 14 1  
 0.0 .06 .08 .1 .18 .2 .29 .33 .81 1.12 1.15 1.3 1.35 1.77  
 0  
 0 914 933 938 780 727 621 618 649 769 773 783 764 0  
 \$  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CX VS MACH NUMBER  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 1.15 .21 .177 .167 .527 2.864 2.301 2.03 1.805  
 \$  
 X9\$ UNITY TABLE  
 1 0 2 1 0 999 0 1 1  
 \$  
 X9\$ DUMMY TABLE  
 1 0 2 1 0 999 0 0 0  
 \$  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CN VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 .402 .371 .372 .373 .423 .488 .357 .336 .313  
 \$  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CN-Q VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 3.04 2.735 2.762 2.796 3.358 2.859 1.365 1.303 1.254  
 \$  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CM VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 2.131 1.837 1.859 1.889 2.572 3.241 1.914 1.722 1.613  
 \$  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CMQ VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681

0  
 16.79 14.18 14.6 14.87 10.01 10.95 8.38 8.02 7.999  
 \$  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CM-ALPHA VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 1.103 .9553 .9643 .9776 1.317 1.623 .9391  
 .8399 .7812  
 \$  
 X23\$ FFAR (MK40) CN-ALPHA VS MACH NO.  
 1 0 9 1  
 .001 .087 .213 .315 .818 1.168 1.416 1.535 1.681  
 0  
 .2077 .1919 .1922 .1928 .2156 .2449 .1772  
 .1663 .1537  
 \$  
 X9\$ FFAR (MK40) CG COASTING  
 1 0 2 1  
 1.77 80  
 0  
 1.334 1.334  
 \$  
 X9\$ FFAR (MK40) LXX COASTING  
 1 0 2 1  
 1.77 80  
 0  
 .3429 .3429  
 \$  
 X9\$ FFAR (MK40) IYY COASTING  
 1 0 2 1  
 1.77 80  
 0  
 40.6 40.6  
 \$  
 X9\$ FFAR (MK40) WEIGHT COASTING  
 1 0 2 1  
 1.77 80  
 0  
 5.2 5.2  
 \$  
 X9\$ FFAR (MK40) THRUST COASTING  
 1 0 2 1  
 1.77 80  
 0  
 0 0  
 \$  
 X31\$ FFAR (MK40) CX COASTING

1 0 13 1  
 .002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926  
 1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681  
 0  
 1.031 .207 .191 .164 .175 .21 .332 .652 .977  
 3.728 2.638 1.84 1.805  
 S  
 X31S FFAR (MK40) CN COASTING  
 1 0 13 1  
 .002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926  
 1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681  
 0  
 .387 .371 .371 .377 .327 .414 .423 .434  
 .446 .499 .46 .318 .313  
 S  
 X31S FFAR (MK40) CNQ COASTING  
 1 0 13 1  
 .002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926  
 1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681  
 0  
 3.297 3.117 3.125 3.199 2.619 3.613 3.708  
 3.67 3.55 3.539 1.702 1.277 1.254  
 S  
 X31S FFAR (MK40) CM COASTING  
 1 0 13 1  
 .002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926  
 1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681  
 0  
 2.498 2.319 2.323 2.375 1.811 2.793 2.889  
 3.016 3.16 3.635 3.29 1.662 1.613  
 S  
 X31S FFAR (MK40) CMQ COASTING  
 1 0 13 1  
 .002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926  
 1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681  
 0  
 20.118 18.479 18.74 19.23 13.8 13.57 12.51 12.07  
 12.29 12.46 12.13 8.14 7.9998  
 S  
 X31S FFAR (MK40) CM-ALPHA COASTING  
 1 0 13 1  
 .002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926  
 1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681  
 0  
 1.295 1.203 1.203 1.223 .9393 1.444 1.493 1.553  
 1.62 1.846 1.633 .8061 .7812  
 S  
 X31S FFAR (MK40) CN-ALPHA COASTING

-

```

1 0 13 1
.002 .149 .218 .469 .591 .69 .774 .851 .926
1.045 1.305 1.654 1.681
0
.2001 .1918 .1919 .1941 .169 .2139 .2183 .2221 .2274
.2529 .2295 .1561 .1537
$
X1 0 0 0$
FFAR MK40 MOTOR 6-D SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI
TIME(SEC) ALT(ft)
X 0 95 28 0 0 0 31$
6001 20.42 PAYLOAD AND VEHICLE WEIGHT
43 0.0001 MAX TRUNCATION ERROR ALLOWED
50 1 OBLATE ROTATING EARTH
51 0 NO WINDS
52 1 '62 STD ATMOSPHERE
53 .001953125 INITIAL DELTA TIME(SEC)
55 1 THRUST ON
56 0 RUNGE-KUTTA INTEGRATION
57 1 VARIABLE DELTA T
59 3 BINARY TAPE OUTPUT
60 1 INPUT BODY RATES
175 3600 ROLL RATE(DEG/SEC)
176 2.0 PITCH RATE(DEG/SEC)
177 0.0 YAW RATE(DEG/SEC)
61 9.765625E-4 MINIMUM DELTA T
62 1.0 MAXIMUM DELTA T
64 2 POSITION INPUT OPTION 2
100 0. CURRENT TIME
101 0 INITIAL TIME
107 65.129 LATITUDE
106 -147.49 LONGITUDE
108 647.0 ALTITUDE
65 4 VELOCITY INPUT OPTION 4
120 1. VELOCITY
121 82 VELOCITY VECTOR ELEVATION
122 0. VELOCITY VECTOR AZIMUTH
66 2 BODY ORIENTATION INPUT OPTION 2
138 0.0 BANK ANGLE
139 82 BODY ELEVATION
140 0. BODY AZIMUTH
67 400000 HEIGHT OF SENSIBLE ATMOSPHERE
68 2 NONLINEAR AERODYNAMICS
70 0 DO NOT USE THIS OPTION
73 10 TAKE 10 STEPS BEFORE DOUBLING DELTA T
156 .04125 REFERENCE AREA
157 .2292 REF DIAMETER
173 -147.49 REFERENCE LONGITUDE

```



174 65.129	REFERENCE LATITUDE
600 1	STOP WHEN
601 100	CURRENT TIME
602 1.77	EQUALS 1 SEC
650 0	PRINT WHEN
651 100	CURRENT TIME CHANGES BY
652 0.1	A SECOND
656 0	WRITE THE OUTPUT TAPE WHEN
657 100	CURRENT TIME CHANGES BY
658 0.1	A TENTH OF A SECOND
701 6	PRINT ON FILE 6
702 3	NUMBER OF INDICES TO PRINT
703 100 704 108	
815 2	FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OPTION ON
817 0.15915494	CONVERT RAD/SEC TO CPS IN FREQUENCY ROUTINE
900 0.0	CONSTANT=ZERO
901 1.0	CONSTANT=UNITY
902 -1.0	MULTIPLIER
903 -0.08333333	CONSTANT(FT/IN)
904 0.0	FIN CANT (RAD)
905 0.0	X WIND
906 0.0	Y WIND
907 0.0	YCG
908 0.	ZCG
909 9.2	PAYLOAD WEIGHT
911 1.0	APACHE THRUST MULTIPLIER
1000 0.	THRUST MISALIGNMENT
1001 90.0	THRUST MISALIGNMENT IN BODY PITCH PLANE
1022 .27083	NOZZLE EXIT AREA
1064 1	THRUST AND WEIGHT RATE OPTION 1
1074 1	WEIGHT OPTION 1
1084 0	ATTITUDE CONTROL OPTION 0
1144 0.0	START TIME FOR BODY MOMENT CALCULATIONS
1145 999	STOP TIME FOR BODY MOMENT CALCULATIONS
1164 1	ONE ROCKET
1208 -4.11	THRUST APPLICATION POINT
1209 0.	Y THRUST OFFSET
1210 0.	Z THRUST OFFSET
1238 77	USE TABLES 77-79 FOR CG POSITIONS
1271 0	COORDINATE OPTION
5000 4	SCALE 4 VARIABLES
5001 175	ROLL RATE IN DEG/SEC
5101 2.7777778E-3	TO ROLL RATE IN CPS
5002 531	PDOT IN DEG/SEC2
5102 2.7777778E-3	TO PDOT IN CYCLES/SEC2
5003 108	ALTITUDE IN FEET
5103 3.048E-4	TO ALTITUDE IN KILOMETERS
5004 578	RANGE IN FEET

5104 1.645788E-4 TO RANGE IN NAUTICAL MILES  
 5410 1 JET DAMPING ON  
 5411 0 NO EXTERNAL FORCES  
 5412 0 NO EXTERNAL MOMENTS  
 5329 0. TAIL MISALIGNMENT (RAD)  
 5498 0 LABELS AT BEGINNING OF PHASE ONLY  
 5500 3 NUMBER OF INDICES TO WRITE ON TAPE  
 5501 100 5502 108  
 \$  
 1 9 7 108 0 0 335 0 905 0 0 0 0 \$ WIND X  
 2 9 7 108 0 0 336 0 906 0 0 0 0 \$ WIND Y  
 3 9 7 108 0 0 337 0 900 -1 0 0 0 \$ WIND Z = 0.  
 4 9 7 108 0 0 338 0 901 -1 0 0 0 \$ PRESSURE RATIO  
 5 9 7 108 0 0 339 0 901 -1 0 0 0 \$ DENSITY RATIO  
 6 9 7 108 0 0 340 0 901 -1 0 0 0 \$ SOUND SPEED RATIO  
 7 9 7 108 0 0 341 0 901 -1 0 0 0 \$ VISCOSITY RATIO  
 16 9 6 401 0 0 417 0 902 0 0 0 0 \$ CD THRUSTING  
 23 9 9 401 0 0 424 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ CN  
 24 9 10 401 0 0 425 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ CNQ  
 25 9 13 401 0 0 426 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ CN ALPHA  
 26 9 7 401 0 0 427 0 900 -1 0 0 0 \$ CNP ALPHA = 0  
 27 9 7 401 0 0 483 0 904 0 0 0 0 \$ CL DELTA  
 28 9 7 401 0 0 484 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ CLP  
 31 9 11 401 0 0 487 0 902 0 0 0 0 \$ CM  
 32 9 12 401 0 0 488 0 902 0 0 0 0 \$ CMQ  
 37 9 14 401 0 0 493 0 902 0 0 0 0 \$ CM ALPHA  
 41 9 5 100 0 0 1042 0 911 0 0 0 0 \$ THRUST  
 61 9 4 100 0 0 1054 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ WEIGHT  
 71 9 2 100 0 0 161 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ IXX  
 72 9 7 100 0 0 162 0 900 0 0 0 0 \$ IXY = 0.  
 73 9 7 100 0 0 163 0 900 0 0 0 0 \$ IXZ = 0.  
 74 9 3 100 0 0 165 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ IYY  
 75 9 7 100 0 0 166 0 900 0 0 0 0 \$ IYZ = 0.  
 76 9 3 100 0 0 169 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ IZZ  
 77 9 1 100 0 0 1205 0 901 0 0 0 0 \$ XCG  
 78 9 8 100 0 0 1206 0 907 -1 0 0 0 \$ YCG  
 79 9 8 100 0 0 1207 0 908 -1 0 0 0 \$ ZCG  
 X 1 1 0 0 \$  
 COAST TO APOGEE  
 X0 8 0 0 0 0 34 \$  
 6001 14.4  
 55 0  
 601 121  
 602 0.  
 53 1  
 650 0  
 651 100  
 652 .1

\$  
 X1 1 0 0 \$  
 COAST TO IMPACT  
 X0 7 0 0 0 0 34 \$  
 601 108 602 0.  
 650 0  
 651 100  
 652 .1  
 601 100 602 1220  
 \$  
 FFAR MK40 MOTOR 6-D SARA LOUISE KRALEWSKI  
 NORMAL MODE  
 OUTPUT FILE 6 INDICES  
 PHASE 1

100.TIME(SEC)	108.ALT(ft)	0.
0.0000000D+00	6.4700000D+02	0.0000000D+00
1.0058594D-01	6.4951088D+02	0.0000000D+00
2.0117188D-01	6.6063324D+02	0.0000000D+00
3.0175781D-01	6.7942834D+02	0.0000000D+00
4.0234375D-01	7.0483035D+02	0.0000000D+00
5.0292969D-01	7.3680552D+02	0.0000000D+00
6.0351563D-01	7.7550825D+02	0.0000000D+00
7.0507813D-01	8.2157010D+02	0.0000000D+00
8.0566406D-01	8.7426021D+02	0.0000000D+00
9.0625000D-01	9.3418883D+02	0.0000000D+00
1.0068359D+00	1.0017875D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.1074219D+00	1.0775770D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.2080078D+00	1.1620628D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.3085938D+00	1.2554660D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.4091797D+00	1.3575580D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.5097656D+00	1.4667045D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.6103516D+00	1.5804668D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.7109375D+00	1.6964469D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.7700000D+00	1.7646538D+03	0.0000000D+00

EXECUTION TIME OF LAST PHASE = 1.15 MINUTES  
 TOTAL EXECUTION TIME OF THIS SG-GEM RUN = 1.15 MINUTES1

COAST TO APOGEE  
 NORMAL MODE  
 OUTPUT FILE 6 INDICES  
 PHASE 2

100.TIME(SEC)	108.ALT(ft)	0.
1.7700000D+00	1.7646538D+03	0.0000000D+00

1.8950000D+00	1.9068272D+03	0.0000000D+00
2.0200000D+00	2.0456207D+03	0.0000000D+00
2.1450000D+00	2.1813939D+03	0.0000000D+00
2.2700000D+00	2.3144476D+03	0.0000000D+00
2.3950000D+00	2.4450366D+03	0.0000000D+00
2.5200000D+00	2.5733787D+03	0.0000000D+00
2.6450000D+00	2.6996618D+03	0.0000000D+00
2.7700000D+00	2.8240493D+03	0.0000000D+00
2.8950000D+00	2.9466842D+03	0.0000000D+00
3.0200000D+00	3.0676927D+03	0.0000000D+00
3.2700000D+00	3.3052651D+03	0.0000000D+00
3.5200000D+00	3.5375248D+03	0.0000000D+00
3.7700000D+00	3.7650843D+03	0.0000000D+00
4.0200000D+00	3.9884459D+03	0.0000000D+00
4.2700000D+00	4.2079214D+03	0.0000000D+00
4.5200000D+00	4.4236340D+03	0.0000000D+00
4.7700000D+00	4.6356835D+03	0.0000000D+00
5.0200000D+00	4.8441634D+03	0.0000000D+00

## COAST TO APOGEE

5.2700000D+00	5.0491610D+03	0.0000000D+00
5.5200000D+00	5.2507581D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.0200000D+00	5.6440530D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.5200000D+00	6.0246078D+03	0.0000000D+00
7.0200000D+00	6.3929178D+03	0.0000000D+00
7.5200000D+00	6.7494230D+03	0.0000000D+00
8.0200000D+00	7.0945156D+03	0.0000000D+00
8.5200000D+00	7.4285461D+03	0.0000000D+00
9.0200000D+00	7.7518286D+03	0.0000000D+00
9.5200000D+00	8.0646452D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.0020000D+01	8.3672495D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.0520000D+01	8.6598702D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.1520000D+01	9.2159656D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.2520000D+01	9.7343532D+03	0.0000000D+00
1.3520000D+01	1.0216194D+04	0.0000000D+00
1.4520000D+01	1.0662437D+04	0.0000000D+00
1.5520000D+01	1.1073854D+04	0.0000000D+00
1.6520000D+01	1.1451073D+04	0.0000000D+00
1.7520000D+01	1.1794599D+04	0.0000000D+00

## COAST TO APOGEE

1.8520000D+01	1.2104825D+04	0.0000000D+00
1.9520000D+01	1.2381992D+04	0.0000000D+00
2.0520000D+01	1.2626270D+04	0.0000000D+00
2.1520000D+01	1.2837806D+04	0.0000000D+00
2.2520000D+01	1.3016731D+04	0.0000000D+00

2.3520000D+01	1.3163150D+04	0.0000000D+00
2.4520000D+01	1.3277153D+04	0.0000000D+00
2.5520000D+01	1.3358818D+04	0.0000000D+00
2.6520000D+01	1.3408206D+04	0.0000000D+00
2.7520000D+01	1.3425367D+04	0.0000000D+00
2.7552948D+01	1.3425384D+04	0.0000000D+00

EXECUTION TIME OF LAST PHASE = 0.02 MINUTES

TOTAL EXECUTION TIME OF THIS SG-GEM RUN = 1.18 MINUTES

COAST TO IMPACT

NORMAL MODE

OUTPUT FILE 6 INDICES

PHASE 3

100.TIME(SEC)	108.ALT(ft)	0
2.7552948D+01	1.3425384D+04	0.0000000D+00
2.8552948D+01	1.3409298D+04	0.0000000D+00
2.9552948D+01	1.3361066D+04	0.0000000D+00
3.0552948D+01	1.3280738D+04	0.0000000D+00
3.1552948D+01	1.3168371D+04	0.0000000D+00
3.2552948D+01	1.3024042D+04	0.0000000D+00
3.3552948D+01	1.2847837D+04	0.0000000D+00
3.4552948D+01	1.2639856D+04	0.0000000D+00
3.5552948D+01	1.2400222D+04	0.0000000D+00
3.6552948D+01	1.2129071D+04	0.0000000D+00
3.7552948D+01	1.1826562D+04	0.0000000D+00
3.8552948D+01	1.1492886D+04	0.0000000D+00
3.9552948D+01	1.1128364D+04	0.0000000D+00
4.0552948D+01	1.0733413D+04	0.0000000D+00
4.1552948D+01	1.0308529D+04	0.0000000D+00
4.2552948D+01	9.8542893D+03	0.0000000D+00
4.3552948D+01	9.3713583D+03	0.0000000D+00
4.4552948D+01	8.8604887D+03	0.0000000D+00
4.5552948D+01	8.3225225D+03	0.0000000D+00

COAST TO IMPACT

4.6552948D+01	7.7583902D+03	0.0000000D+00
4.7552948D+01	7.1691079D+03	0.0000000D+00
4.8552948D+01	6.5557729D+03	0.0000000D+00
4.9552948D+01	5.9195569D+03	0.0000000D+00
5.0552948D+01	5.2616981D+03	0.0000000D+00
5.1552948D+01	4.5834915D+03	0.0000000D+00
5.2552948D+01	3.8862774D+03	0.0000000D+00
5.3552948D+01	3.1714296D+03	0.0000000D+00
5.4552948D+01	2.4403425D+03	0.0000000D+00

5.5552948D+01	1.6944177D+03	0.0000000D+00
5.6552948D+01	9.3505163D+02	0.0000000D+00
5.7552948D+01	1.6362254D+02	0.0000000D+00
5.8552948D+01	-6.1852094D+02	0.0000000D+00
5.9552948D+01	-1.4100705D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.0552948D+01	-2.2097671D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.1552948D+01	-3.0164092D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.2552948D+01	-3.8288585D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.3552948D+01	-4.6460449D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.4552948D+01	-5.4669693D+03	0.0000000D+00

#### COAST TO IMPACT

6.5552948D+01	-6.2907059D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.6552948D+01	-7.1164019D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.7552948D+01	-7.9432772D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.8552948D+01	-8.7706230D+03	0.0000000D+00
6.9552948D+01	-9.5977988D+03	0.0000000D+00
7.0552948D+01	-1.0424230D+04	0.0000000D+00
7.1552948D+01	-1.1249403D+04	0.0000000D+00
7.2552948D+01	-1.2072863D+04	0.0000000D+00
7.3552948D+01	-1.2894211D+04	0.0000000D+00
7.4552948D+01	-1.3713095D+04	0.0000000D+00
7.5552948D+01	-1.4529212D+04	0.0000000D+00

RUN TERMINATED BECAUSE ALTITUDE IS NEGATIVE  
 RUN TERMINATED BECAUSE ALTITUDE IS NEGATIVE  
 7.6552948D+01 -1.5342299D+04 0.0000000D+00  
 EXECUTION TIME OF LAST PHASE = 0.02 MINUTES

TOTAL EXECUTION TIME OF THIS SG-GEM RUN = 1.20 MINUTES

## APPENDIX H: Aerodynamic Coefficient

### H.1 Aerodynamic Coefficient Summary Spreadsheet

DATCOM.  
Alpha = 2 deg Beta = 8 deg

TIME (sec)	(Rogers)		(Rogers)		XCG (center of gravity) (inches from TNT)	(DATCOM)		Ca (axial coeff)
	Mach No.	Altitude 82 deg launch file. (feet ASL)	(C.G. spread sheet)					
0.00	0.001		647.00		19.6890	1.1630	1.1500	
0.10	0.087		650.00		19.5670	0.2230	0.2100	
0.20	0.213		665.00		19.4380	0.1890	0.1770	
0.30	0.315		692.00		19.3025	0.1800	0.1670	
0.80	0.818		975.00		18.4725	0.5410	0.5270	
1.10	1.168		1275.00		17.8380	2.8790	2.8640	
1.30	1.416		1535.00		17.3800	2.3120	2.3010	
1.40	1.535		1684.00		17.1240	2.0400	2.0300	
1.70	1.681		2178.00		16.0935	1.8150	1.8050	
1.80	1.654		2345.00		16.0060	1.8500	1.8400	
2.80	1.305		3815.00		16.0060	2.6530	2.6380	
4.10	1.045		5316.00		16.0060	3.7430	3.7280	
5.50	0.926		6665.00		16.0060	0.9920	0.9770	
7.00	0.851		7969.00		16.0060	0.6700	0.6520	
8.70	0.774		9324.00		16.0060	0.3460	0.3320	
10.70	0.690		10729.00		16.0060	0.2250	0.2100	
13.20	0.591		12273.00		16.0060	0.1860	0.1750	
16.50	0.469		13947.00		16.0060	0.1770	0.1640	
23.80	0.218		16316.00		16.0060	0.2040	0.1910	
25.90	0.149		16679.00		16.0060	0.2200	0.2070	
30.40	0.002		16999.00		16.0060	1.0440	1.0310	

		(DATCOM)				
				reference diameter (ft)		
				0.22916667		
(DATCOM)	(Calculate)	(DATCOM)			(Calculate)	
Cna	Cna	Cn	XCP	CP		
(slope of normal force)	(slope of normal force)	(normal force coeff)	(static margin)	(center of pressure)		
(1/deg)	(1/rad)		(x CP)/d	(inches)		
0.2077	11.9003	0.4020	-5.3010	34.2668		
0.1919	10.9951	0.3710	-4.9550	33.1933		
0.1922	11.0122	0.3720	-5.0030	33.1963		
0.1928	11.0466	0.3730	-5.0610	33.2203		
0.2156	12.3530	0.4230	-6.0820	35.1980		
0.2449	14.0317	0.4880	-6.6470	36.1173		
0.1772	10.1528	0.3570	-5.3660	32.1365		
0.1663	9.5283	0.3360	-5.1210	31.2068		
0.1537	8.8064	0.3130	-5.1500	30.2560		
0.1561	8.9439	0.3180	-5.2280	30.3830		
0.2295	13.1494	0.4600	-7.1570	35.6878		
0.2529	14.4901	0.4990	-7.2900	36.0535		
0.2274	13.0291	0.4460	-7.0920	35.5090		
0.2221	12.7254	0.4340	-6.9550	35.1323		
0.2183	12.5077	0.4230	-6.8360	34.8050		
0.2139	12.2556	0.4140	-6.7450	34.5548		
0.1690	9.6830	0.3270	-5.5400	31.2410		
0.1941	11.1211	0.3770	-6.3050	33.3448		
0.1919	10.9951	0.3710	-6.2570	33.2128		
0.1918	10.9893	0.3710	-6.2520	33.1990		
0.2001	11.4649	0.3870	-6.4580	33.7655		



(Calculate)		(Calculate)		(DATUM)	
CP	(center of pressure) (feet)	Cmq	(pitch damping moment) (1/deg)	Cmq + Cmad	(1/deg) (pitch moment coeff due to rate of change of alpha)
2.8556		-11.6730			-16.7970
2.7661		-9.4231			-14.1820
2.7664		-9.6215			-14.6105
2.7684		-9.8767			-14.8753
2.9332		-15.9504			-10.0131
3.0098		-21.6406			-10.9518
2.6780		-10.2046			-8.3829
2.6006		-8.7223			8.0237
2.5213		-8.1530			-7.9998
2.5319		-8.5330			-8.1415
2.9740		-23.5112			-12.1365
3.0045		-26.8803			-12.4602
2.9591		-22.8748			-12.2914
2.9277		-21.4869			-12.0780
2.9004		-20.4027			-12.5146
2.8796		-19.4628			-13.5670
2.6034		-10.3738			-13.8266
2.7787		-15.4321			-19.2366
2.7677		-15.0258			-18.7430
2.7666		-14.9940			-18.4790
2.8138		-16.6906			-20.1180

(DATCOM)	(DATCOM)
$C_{nad}$ normal force coeff due to rate change of alpha (1/deg)	$C_{nq}$ (normal force coeff due to pitch) (1/deg)
1.4640	3.0400
1.4450	2.7350
1.4480	2.7620
1.4500	2.7960
1.3100	3.3580
1.4790	2.8590
1.2040	1.3650
1.2020	1.3030
1.1750	1.2540
1.1860	1.2770
1.2170	1.7020
1.5640	3.5390
1.3700	3.5500
1.3660	3.6700
1.4080	3.7080
1.4330	3.6130
1.4010	2.6190
1.4430	3.1990
1.4430	3.1250
1.4440	3.1170
1.4550	3.2970

(DATCOM) $C_m$ (pitching moment coeff)	(DATCOM) $C_{m\alpha}$ (pitching moment coeff deriv w/ $\alpha$ ) (1/deg)	(DATCOM) $C_l(CII)$ (Aero moment in X dir) (rolling moment coeff)
-2.1310	-1.1030	-0.0010
-1.8370	-0.9553	-0.0040
-1.8500	-0.9643	-0.0050
-1.8890	-0.9776	-0.0060
-2.5720	-1.3170	-0.0100
3.2410	-1.6230	-0.0120
-1.9140	-0.9391	-0.0070
-1.7220	-0.8399	-0.0050
-1.6130	-0.7812	-0.0040
-1.6620	-0.8061	-0.0040
-3.2900	1.6330	-0.0110
-3.6350	-1.8460	-0.0130
-3.1600	-1.6200	-0.0120
-3.0160	-1.5530	-0.0120
-2.8890	-1.4930	-0.0100
-2.7930	-1.4440	-0.0090
-1.8110	-0.9393	-0.0050
-2.3750	-1.2210	-0.0070
-2.3230	-1.2030	-0.0050
-2.3190	-1.2030	-0.0050
-2.4980	-1.2950	-0.0040

(Calculate)		(Calculate)		(Calculate)		(Calculate)		(Rogers)
$W_n$ (natural pitching frequency) (deg/sec)	$W_n$ (natural pitching frequency) (cps)	$W_n$ (natural pitching frequency)	$P$ (spin rate) (cycles/sec)	$P$ (spin rate) (deg/sec)	$P$ (spin rate) (deg/sec)	Velocity (ft/sec)		
0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1		
0.22	0.0006	0.0006	0.937	0.937	337.464	87		
0.53	0.0015	0.0015	2.311	2.311	831.888	213		
0.79	0.0022	0.0022	3.423	3.423	1232.136	315		
2.42	0.0067	0.0067	8.905	8.905	3205.908	818		
3.87	0.0108	0.0108	12.720	12.720	4579.308	1168		
3.59	0.0100	0.0100	15.424	15.424	5552.460	1416		
3.69	0.0103	0.0103	16.721	16.721	6019.416	1535		
3.93	0.0109	0.0109	18.400	18.400	6624.000	1681		
3.93	0.0109	0.0109	18.500	18.500	6660.000	1654		
4.41	0.0123	0.0123	12.000	12.000	4320.000	1305		
3.76	0.0104	0.0104	11.000	11.000	3960.000	1045		
3.12	0.0087	0.0087	8.500	8.500	3060.000	926		
2.81	0.0078	0.0078	7.400	7.400	2664.000	851		
2.50	0.0070	0.0070	7.100	7.100	2556.000	774		
2.19	0.0061	0.0061	6.000	6.000	2160.000	690		
1.52	0.0042	0.0042	4.500	4.500	1620.000	591		
1.37	0.0038	0.0038	3.500	3.500	1260.000	469		
0.63	0.0018	0.0018	1.500	1.500	540.000	218		
0.43	0.0012	0.0012	0.937	0.937	337.464	140		
0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0		

(Calculate)	(Calculate)	(Calculate)	(Calculate)	(Calculate)
IVY (lb ft <sup>2</sup> )	Damping Ratio	$C_{mq} + C_{mad}$ (1/rad) (pitch moment coeff due to pitch rate) (pitch moment coeff due to rate ang of alpha)	$C_{ma}$ (pitching moment coeff deriv w/ alpha) (1/rad)	
44.27	0.02	-962.885	-63.229	
44.26	1.60	-812.981	-54.762	
43.89	4.03	-837.545	-55.278	
43.71	6.05	852.724	-56.041	
42.66	9.22	-573.999	-75.497	
42.01	13.07	-627.810	-93.038	
41.62	16.01	-480.550	-53.834	
41.3	17.64	-459.956	-48.147	
40.8	20.09	-458.587	-44.782	
40.61	19.85	-466.710	-46.210	
40.61	16.40	-695.723	-93.611	
40.61	12.68	-714.279	-105.822	
40.61	11.84	-704.603	-92.866	
40.61	10.92	-692.369	-89.025	
40.61	10.49	-717.397	-85.586	
40.61	10.31	-777.726	-82.777	
40.61	11.16	-792.608	-53.845	
40.61	10.80	-1102.735	-70.108	
40.61	4.93	-1074.439	-68.962	
40.61	3.32	-1059.306	-68.962	
40.61	0.00	-1153.261	-74.236	

(Calculate)	
Angle due to spin rate (rad)	Angle due to spin rate (deg)
0.0000	0.000
0.0076	0.433
0.0076	0.436
0.0076	0.437
0.0076	0.437
0.0076	0.438
0.0076	0.438
0.0076	0.438
0.0076	0.438
0.0077	0.440
0.0078	0.449
0.0064	0.369
0.0074	0.423
0.0064	0.369
0.0061	0.349
0.0064	0.369
0.0061	0.349
0.0053	0.306
0.0052	0.300
0.0048	0.276
0.0044	0.253
0.0000	0.000

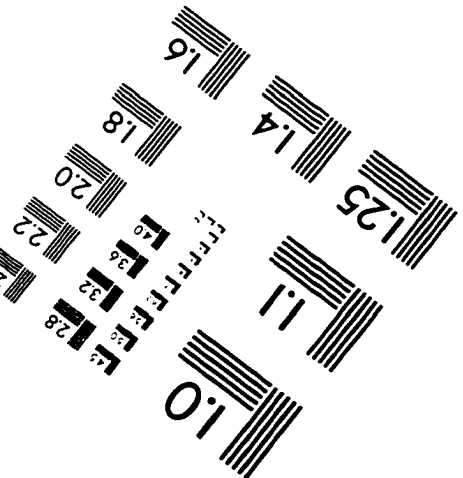
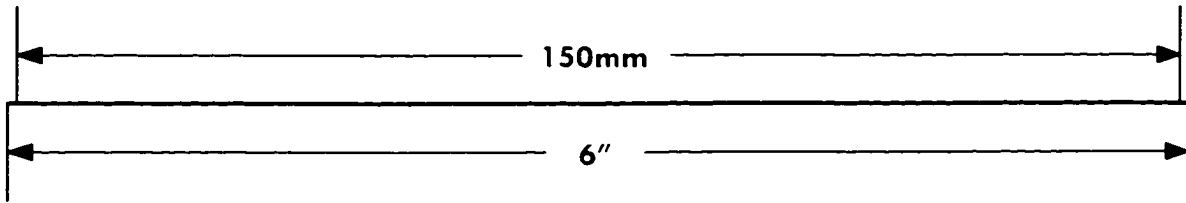
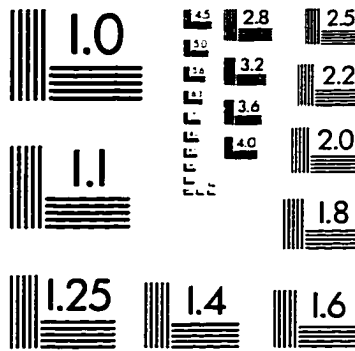
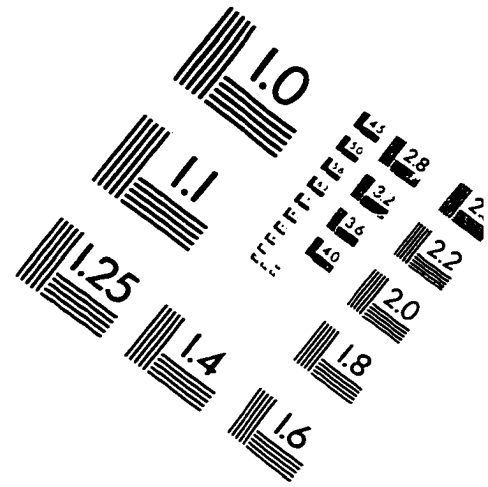
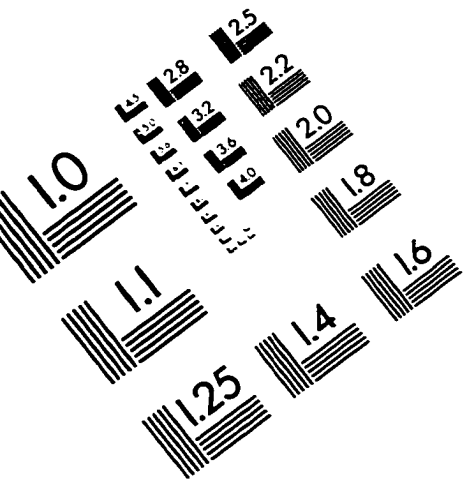
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